



# ***Daily Report***

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## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-88-085**  
**Tuesday**  
**3 May 1988**

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### CONTENTS

3 May 1988

#### NORTHEAST ASIA

##### Japan

Sixth Round of Beef Trade Talks Begin .....	1
No 'Breakthrough' in Morning Session .....	1
Settlement Said 'Unlikely' .....	2
Opposition Vows To Maintain Constitution .....	2
JCP's Fuwa Departs for Moscow 2 May .....	2
MITI Minister Tamura Leaves for PRC .....	3
LDP's Abe Departs for CSSR, Hungary 1 May .....	3
Briefs .....	3
New Tokyo-Seoul Flights .....	3

##### Mongolia

Joint Communiqué Issued on Ceasefire Visit .....	3
Outcome of Batmonh-Ceausescu Talks Approved .....	6
Balhanjab Attends Luncheon at Afghan Embassy .....	6

##### North Korea

MAC Member Sends Letter on 'Team Spirit' .....	6
U.S. Charged With Straining Gulf Situation .....	7
Yi Kun-mo, Kim Yong-nam Greet CSSR Officials .....	7
Bulgaria Supports Joint Conference Proposal .....	7
Japan's Claim of 'Olympic Security' Criticized .....	8
Peace Committee Denounces Okuno's Remarks .....	8
Daily Decries U.S. Economic Pressure on South .....	9
Paper Comments on No's Calls for Democracy .....	9
Daily Urges Unity for National Reunification .....	10
Pyeongyang Holds May Day Celebrations .....	12
Paper Carries Editorial .....	12
KCNA Notes Atmosphere .....	12
Workers, Foreigners Meet .....	13
Pak Song-chol Attends Seirae .....	14
Daily Views Historical Roots of Nation .....	14
SKNDF Sends Letters on Olympics .....	15
Letter to Samaranch [VNS] .....	15
Letter to Sandinista [VNS] .....	16
Letter to Madagascar [VNS] .....	16

##### South Korea

U.S. Makes Proposal as Trade Talks Open .....	17
Talks To View Agriculture [THE KOREA HERALD 3 May] .....	17
U.S. Asks \$20 Million for Gulf Defense [THE KOREA TIMES 30 Apr] .....	18
Foreign Ministry Comments [THE KOREA TIMES 1 May] .....	18
Kim's Defection Suggests New Aspects [THE KOREA HERALD 3 May] .....	19
No Discusses Political Power-Sharing [THE KOREA HERALD 3 May] .....	19
PPD To Reinstall Kim Tae-chung as President [THE KOREA TIMES 3 May] .....	20
RDP To Reelock Kim Yong-nam Around 11-12 May [THE KOREA TIMES 3 May] .....	20
Economic Policy Announcements Suspended [THE KOREA TIMES 1 May] .....	21



## SOUTHEAST ASIA

### Burma

U Ne Win Sends Message to Labor Day Rallier .....	22
Communique on Visit by Bangladesh's Ershad [Dhaka] .....	22
BCP 'Statement' on Anniversary of Revolution [VOPB] .....	22

### Cambodia

Party-State Leaders Visit Kompong Som City .....	24
Chairman Chea Sim Tours Battambang Province .....	25
SPK Reports Thai Incursions, Guerrilla Losses .....	25
Vietnamese Said To Poison 38 People in Pursat [VODK] .....	25
VODK Urges World To Withhold Aid From SRV .....	25
Radio Rejects SRV Preconditions for Settlement [VODK] .....	26
DPRK Minister's Message on DK Anniversary [VODK] .....	27

### Indonesia

Parliamentarians Meet Soviet Delegation .....	28
FRG Development Minister Arrives in Jakarta .....	28
Promises Increase in Aid .....	28
Australian Envoy on Visiting Journalists .....	28
Briefs .....	29
Copyright Agreement With EC .....	29

### Laos

Gen Sisavat Said Removed as Chief of Staff [Bangkok] .....	29
Phoun Sipaseut's Message to UN on Thai Border .....	29
Commentary Views Dissolution of Thai House .....	31
PASASON Editorial Celebrates May Day .....	32
Nouhak Phoumasavan at District Party Session .....	33

### Philippines

NDF Warns Against U.S. Bases Extension [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 3 May] .....	33
European Firms Surveyed on Bases Pullout [BUSINESS STAR 2 May] .....	34
Manglapus Leaves for FRG Ministerial Meeting .....	35
Committee To Consolidate Land Bill Versions .....	35
Reimposition of Death Penalty Approved .....	35
De Villa, Ramos on Marcos' Mother's Request .....	35
Aquino's 'Directive' .....	37
Aquino To Consult Advisers [AFP] .....	38
Oil Price Rollback Called 'Cover-Up' .....	38
Trade Secretary Calls For Union Cooperation .....	38
Speaker Purues OIC Membership Proposal [BUSINESS WORLD 29 Apr] .....	39
Six Reported Killed in Guerrilla Attacks [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 2 May] .....	39
Performance Reviews of Field Commanders Begin [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 2 May] .....	40
Troops Ordered To 'Wipe Out' NPA Guerrillas [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 2 May] .....	40
Fighting Unit Given New Mindanao Headquarters [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 2 May] .....	41
8 Guerrillas, 2 Soldiers Killed in Cagayan .....	41
Six Killed in NPA Attacks in Nueva Vizcaya .....	41
Shift in Development Borrowings to ADB Eyed [BUSINESS STAR 2 May] .....	41

### Thailand

Prem Names Acting Cabinet Ministers [THE NATION 3 May] .....	42
Prem's Plan To Visit USSR Remains Unchanged [MATICHON 30 Apr] .....	42
Former Premier Comments on Chavalit, Prem [BANGKOK POST 3 May] .....	42
Paper on Prem Rejecting Chavalit Resignation [THE NATION 3 May] .....	43
More Editorial Comments .....	43
Effect of House Dissolution on Economy Viewed [THE NATION 2 May] .....	44

**Vietnam**

UN Envoy Hopes for Normalized Ties With U.S. ....	44
'Fruitful' USSR-U.S. Summit Foreseen .....	45
Witnesses Recount Spratly Attack by PRC Ships .....	45
Joint Transport Venture With Hong Kong Begins .....	46
Afghan Envoy Makes National Day Statement .....	46
Cooperation Memo With Laos Signed in Vientiane .....	48
Sweden To Grant 300 Million Kronor in Aid .....	48
Dinh Nho Liem Receives Hungarian Ambassador .....	48
Pham The Duyet Writes May Day Letter .....	48
Daily Marks May Day, Calls for Renovation .....	49
First-Phase Troop Recruitment Noted .....	50
NHAN DAN Views Negativism in Banking .....	50
Progress of Rice Harvest in South Reported .....	52
Economic Potentials of Mekong Delta Discussed .....	52
Crop, Pest, Disease Situation Reported .....	53
Ho Chi Minh City Urged To Clear Complaints .....	53
Briefs .....	54
Cuban-Funded Sugar Mill Construction .....	54
Joint Shrimp Venture With Canada .....	54
Soviet Bloc Contracts for Garments .....	54
Hanoi Marine Symposium .....	54
Grain Received at Haiphong .....	54

**AUSTRALASIA**

**Australia**

Activist Seeks Libyan Help for Aborigine Cause .....	55
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**New Caledonia**

Hostage Situation, Violence Continue .....	55
French Reinforcements Arrive [Paris] .....	55
French Navy Provides Cover Fire [AFP] .....	55
FLNKS Appeals for UN Intervention [AFP] .....	55
Kanak Communique Released [AFP] .....	56
FLNKS Reject Archbishop as Mediator [AFP] .....	57
Bomb Explodes, No Injuries .....	57

**New Zealand**

Foreign Minister Accuses France of Repression [AFP] .....	58
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## Japan

**Sixth Round of Beef Trade Talks Begin**  
*OW0205152288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1431 GMT  
2 May 88*

[Text] Washington, May 2 KYODO—Japan and the United States Monday kicked off the sixth round of trade talks in a bid to break a stalemate over imports of U.S. beef, oranges and orange juice into Japan, officials said.

Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Takashi Sato will propose to U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter that Japan sharply hike import quotas on beef and oranges and relax its controlled beef auction system in return for a U.S. agreement to accept a Japanese plan to levy surcharges on beef imports, the officials said.

Sato has been here since last Tuesday in a last-ditch effort to reach a compromise agreement before the U.S. files a suit with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at a GATT council meeting Wednesday.

The U.S. side has demanded that Japan completely scrap the import quotas accepted by the U.S. in a 1984 agreement. Japan has argued that import decontrols would threaten the livelihood of Japanese livestock breeders and Japanese farmers have demanded the continuation of the current system.

Japan has taken the position that the planned import surcharges are legitimate under the rules of the GATT, the 95-nation global trade regulatory body, while the U.S. has criticized any surcharge as having the same effect as quotas.

A main pillar of the new Japanese proposal is that Japan increase its annual beef import quota by 40,000 metric tons a year until fiscal 1990 and raise its annual orange import quota by 15,000 tons until fiscal 1992, the officials said.

Under the 1984 accord, Japan has been increasing the beef import quota by 9,000 tons a year and the orange quota by 11,000 tons.

Japan will also propose that it increase from the present 10 percent the ratio to all imported beef of foreign meat traded through its virtually state-controlled "simultaneous bidding system" (SBS).

Under the SBS, a select group of 25 beef-importing trading houses and retailers simultaneously submit tenders to the Livestock Industry Promotion Corp. (LIPC), a government-sponsored organization that supervises the bidding and fixes the price and quantity of beef traded through the system.

Under Japan's beef distribution system other than the SBS system, trading houses arrange imports, pay a 25 percent tariff and sell all imported beef to the LIPC. The semi-governmental body then resells the beef at a 50 percent markup to wholesalers, who in turn resell to retailers.

Through this multi-stage levied process, each middleman tacks on cost and profit margins, boosting final retail prices.

In the talks with Yeutter, Sato will also propose that Japan phase out the mandatory requirement that imported orange juice be blended with Japanese mandarin orange juice.

The U.S. side has vehemently opposed the proposed introduction of new surcharges on beef imports. Japan is not considering surcharges on orange imports because it has promised the GATT of no tariff hike on the product.

The Americans have threatened to invoke section 301 of the 1974 U.S. Trade Act that empowers the President to take import-regulating measures in retaliation for unfair trade practices by foreign nations.

Unless a compromise is struck in the Sato-Yeutter meeting, Japan may have to confront the U.S. during the GATT Council meeting that will decide whether to form an ad-hoc multilateral committee to investigate the legitimacy of the Japanese beef and orange import quotas, the officials said.

On April 8, Japan blocked a U.S. request for creation of a similar GATT multilateral panel to resolve the dispute.

An official in Sato's entourage, who requested anonymity, said, "reaching a compromise agreement depends on whether the U.S. side will accept the Japanese offer to impose an import surcharge (on beef)."

**No 'Breakthrough' in Morning Session**  
*OW0205172288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1651 GMT  
2 May 88*

[Text] Washington, May 2 KYODO—Japan and the United States suspended Monday's two-hour cabinet-rank farm trade talks with an agreement to meet again later in the day, Japanese sources said.

Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Takashi Sato, in a sixth round of talks with U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter, proposed liberalizing Japan's beef imports in two years and sharply increasing import quotas in the meantime, the sources said.

Hidero Maki, deputy Japanese farm minister for international affairs who was also present at the two-hour session, told reporters there was no major breakthrough in the Monday morning session and that many problems remain to be discussed.

**Settlement Said 'Unlikely'**  
*OW0305083488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0808 GMT  
3 May 88*

[Text] Washington, May 2 KYODO—Japan and the United States completed a further session of high-level farm trade negotiations Monday apparently no closer to agreement on a Japanese proposal to introduce surcharges on American beef after liberalizing its beef imports.

Japan's Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Takashi Sato and U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter are scheduled to enter their eighth round of talks at 11 a.m. Tuesday (midnight Tuesday Japan time) [1500 GMT].

Japanese sources said Sato and Yeutter are unlikely to be able to reach accord before the Council of GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) meets Wednesday in Geneva.

The U.S. has said it will ask the GATT Council to establish a multilateral dispute settlement panel to discuss whether Japan's import restrictions on beef and oranges violate GATT rules, the sources said.

After attending the seventh session of talks between Sato and Yeutter, Hidero Maki, deputy farm minister for international affairs, told a press conference that prospects for agreement before the GATT Council are rather bleak.

Maki said however, it would be possible to continue bilateral farm trade talks with the U.S. even if GATT sets up the multilateral panel, indicating Japan's eagerness to solve the issue with the U.S. on a bilateral basis.

Sato and Yeutter held two sessions of discussions Monday, their sixth and seventh since Sato came to the U.S. capital last Tuesday in a last-ditch effort to reach a compromise with the U.S. before Wednesday's GATT Council.

At Monday's talks Sato repeated his view that the introduction of import surcharges on U.S. beef is vital to protect Japanese farmers during the process toward beef import liberalization, the sources said.

Japan has taken the stance that the import surcharges are legitimate under GATT rules, while the U.S. has criticized any surcharge as having the same effect as import quotas.

Japan has so far offered a compromise plan to the U.S., including sharp increases in beef and oranges import quotas in the process of a shift to liberalization, gradually abolishing its requirement for imported orange juice to be blended with Japanese mandarin orange juice and relaxing its controlled beef auction system, the sources said.

**Opposition Vows To Maintain Constitution**  
*OW0305022588 Tokyo KYODO in English 1711  
GMT 2 May 88*

[Text] Tokyo, May 3 KYODO—Four major opposition parties Tuesday issued statements calling for maintaining the war-renouncing Constitution, on the occasion of the 41st Constitution Day Tuesday.

The No 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) said in a statement it will do its best to achieve the ideals stated in the Constitution.

The Constitution, which was promulgated on November 3, 1946, and came into force May 3, 1947, renounces war, bans the possession of armed forces as a means of settling international disputes, and guarantees fundamental human rights.

The JSP accused the government of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita of joining the United States in preparing for war against the Soviet Union.

The government is considering imposing a new indirect tax to procure funds for the war, it said.

Komeito, the No 2 opposition party, said it will urge the government to strictly abide by peace policies and fight any move to undermine the spirit of the Constitution.

The Democratic Socialist Party said it will make efforts to establish a new political group which can replace the Liberal Democratic Party as the ruling party.

The Japan Communist Party (JCP) also denounced the government for trying to introduce a new indirect tax as a stable source of funds to build up the country's military.

The JCP called for scrapping the 1960 Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and for maintaining and promoting the Constitution.

**JCP's Fuwa Departs for Moscow 2 May**  
*OW0205064488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0416 GMT  
2 May 88*

[Text] Tokyo, May 2 KYODO—The Japan Communist Party's No 2 man, Tetsuzo Fuwa, left for Moscow Monday for talks with Soviet Communist Party leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Fuwa, vice chairman of the JCP's Central Committee, will meet with Gorbachev on Wednesday to discuss antinuclear movements, JCP officials said.



**MITI Minister Tamura Leaves for PRC**  
*OW0305000788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0222 GMT 2 May 88*

[Text] Tokyo, May 2 KYODO—International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura left Monday for Beijing for a 5-day trip in which he will attend the premiere of "Tunhuang," a film coproduced by Chinese and Japanese film-makers.

He is also scheduled to hold talks with high-ranking Chinese Government officials.

**LDP's Abe Departs for CSSR, Hungary 1 May**  
*OW0105143688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1321 GMT 1 May 88*

[Text] Tokyo, May 1 KYODO—Shintaro Abe, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, Sunday evening left for Prague via London on the first leg of an eight-day Eastern European nation tour.

The former foreign minister, accompanied by six LDP Diet members, is scheduled to arrive in the Czechoslovakian capital Monday afternoon local time.

After Prague, Abe and his party will visit Hungary before returning to Tokyo on Monday next week.

## Briefs

### New Tokyo-Seoul Flights

Tokyo, April 28 KYODO—Two airlines got the go-ahead from the Transport Ministry on Thursday to begin services between Tokyo and Seoul. All Nippon Airways Co. and Japan Air Systems Co. (JASC) plan to begin commercial flights five times a week on July 1. It will be the first international service by JASC, which was formerly Ton Domestic Airlines (TDA). [Text] *[OW28040853 Tokyo KYODO in English 0336 GMT 28 Apr 88]*

## Mongolia

**Joint Communiqué Issued on Ceaucescu Visit**  
*OW0205141988 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1401 GMT 21 Apr 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Apr (MONTSAME)—Following is the full text of the joint Mongolian-Romanian communiqué on the results of the official and friendly visit to the MPR of Nicolae Ceaucescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania (SRR).

Nicolae Ceaucescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the SRR, together with Comrade Elena Ceaucescu, was from 19 to 21 April 1988 on an official and friendly visit to the MPR at the invitation of

Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

Comrade Nicolae Ceaucescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the SRR, together with Comrade Elena Ceaucescu, laid a wreath at the tomb of D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybalsan, founders of the MPRP and the Mongolian state. The esteemed Romanian visitors acquainted themselves with interest with the life and work of the Mongolian people and their achievements in socialist construction. The Ulaanbaatar meeting of Mongolian-Romanian friendship at which Comrades J. Batmonh and N. Ceaucescu spoke, was a vivid expression of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

A solemn ceremony of the presentation to Comrade Nicolae Ceaucescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the SRR, of the Order of Sukhe Bator, the highest MPR award, was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Comrade N. Ceaucescu was awarded this order for his contribution to the cause of development of friendship and cooperation between the MPRP and RCP and the MPR and SRR, the strengthening of peace and socialism, and in connection with his 70th birthday.

During the visit, the esteemed Romanian visitors were awarded a warm reception and cordial hospitality which reflected sincere feelings of friendship and mutual respect between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

Talks were held between J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and N. Ceaucescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the SRR, together with Comrade Elena Ceaucescu. They were held in the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Participating in the talks from the Mongolian side were: Fenchigiyn Munkhjants, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Pabaagiyn Damdin, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Choynoryn Suren, member of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, minister of light industry, and chairman of the Mongolian side of the Mongolian-Romanian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Mangalya Dugersuren, member of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR minister of foreign affairs; Tserepiliyn Gomboosuren, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy chief of the MPRP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; Rabdangiyn Bataa, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee and assistant to the general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Jantsangiyn Gulge, deputy minister of external economic relations and supply; and Togoochiyn Genden, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SRR.

From the Romanian side were: Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and deputy prime minister of the SRR; Silviu Curticeanu, secretary of the RCP Central Committee and member of the State Council; Ioan Totu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs; (George Bedice), deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and Nicolae Hurbeanu, SRR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR.

During the talks, Comrades J. Batmonh and N. Ceaucescu informed each other about the course of socialist construction in the two countries, discussed the state of Mongolian-Romanian relations and prospects of their further development, and exchanged views on topical questions of the international communist and workers movement.

Comrade J. Batmonh recounted the activities of the MPRP and the Mongolian people in implementing the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress and the following Central Committee plenums directed to perfecting economic mechanisms, raising the efficiency of public production, and further improving material and cultural standards. He also indicated the special importance of the development of democracy and intensification of the role of the human factor.

Comrade N. Ceaucescu discussed the intensive activity of the Romanian people in implementing decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and the December 1987 RCP National Conference and the measures being undertaken for the intensive development of industry, implementation of the new agrarian revolution, perfection of financial and economic mechanisms, the implementation of the new scientific and technical revolution, and development of workers' revolutionary democracy.

The leaders of the two parties and states noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the MPRP and RCP and the MPR and SRR are successfully developing in all spheres in the spirit of the 1983 friendship and cooperation treaty between the MPR and SRR, on the basis of the principle of mutual comradely aid and internationalist solidarity, respect of independence and sovereignty, equality, mutual benefit, and noninterference in internal affairs.

Comrades J. Batmonh and N. Ceaucescu considered the close coordination between the MPRP and RCP to be the determining factor for the development of comprehensive Mongolian-Romanian cooperation and strengthening the friendship of the Mongolian and Romanian peoples. Both party leaders reconfirmed their resolve to further develop the cooperation between the MPRP and RCP and intensify the exchange of delegations and experience between party and state bodies and public

and cultural organizations in the interest of the Mongolian and Romanian peoples and the cause of peace, socialism, and international cooperation.

The party and state leaders of the two countries noted the positive results achieved in trade and economics, and scientific and technical cooperation and agreed on the need to make active efforts aimed at further increases in trade turnover, implementation of production cooperation on a solid, long-term, and mutually beneficial basis, in accordance with new possibilities and the social and economic plans of development of the MPR and SRR. In connection with this, the importance of the implementation of the long-term program of developing economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the MPR and SRR up to the year 2000 for the cause of further expanding and deepening of the Mongolian-Romanian cooperation was noted.

The leaders of the two countries spoke of the invariable expansion of ties in the sphere of culture, science, education, press, and sports.

The MPR and SRR emphasized the importance of the cooperation within the framework of the CEMA and expressed the resolve to continue, together with other member states, to strive for implementation of the summit agreements of the CEMA member countries, the complex program of scientific progress as far as 2000, as well as the decisions of the 43d CEMA session. The resolve of Mongolia and Romania to promote the perfection of the CEMA activity and efficiency was confirmed.

Comrades J. Batmonh and N. Ceaucescu expressed concern in connection with the international situation which, as a result of the continuing arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, still continues to be serious and complex. They also discussed the remaining conflicts and tense situations in different regions of the world and the deteriorating world economic situation. At the same time, the leaders of the two parties and states noted with satisfaction the positive trends in the international situation which are beginning to appear, thanks to the active efforts of socialist countries and the democratic and realistic forces of the whole world.

In this context, Comrades J. Batmonh and N. Ceaucescu noted that the pressing end of the arms race, progress toward disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, total elimination of nuclear arms, removal of the threat of war, and securing the right of peoples for peace and safety are the fundamental current issues.

The leaders of the two parties and states noted that the signing of the USSR-U.S. INF treaty was a historical event. It attests to the feasibility of radical measures on nuclear disarmament.



The MPR and SRR proposed the continuation of efforts and talks between the USSR and United States, with the aim of achieving an agreement on the 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive arms, a prohibition on the militarization of space, and a total and comprehensive nuclear test ban.

Both leaders support the development and adoption of a comprehensive disarmament program, which would be centered on the elimination of nuclear, chemical, and other mass-destruction arms, and the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms. The adoption of such a program by the forthcoming Third Extraordinary Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament would open prospects for talks and international action directed at stopping the arms race and implementation of disarmament.

The leaders of the two states discussed the situation in individual regions of the world and expressed support for the measures and initiatives for the solution of the existing crises by political means and the resolve to promote the reduction of the level of military confrontation, in the interest of comprehensive peace and security.

The leaders of the two parties and states considered the development of the all-European process and emphasized the need for achievement at the Vienna conference on security and cooperation of agreements and understandings leading to concrete measures of trust and disarmament, and development of relations and mutual interaction among all European countries in the interest of peace and cooperation on the continent.

Comrades J. Batmonh and N. Ceaucescu spoke for turning the Balkan Peninsula into a zone of peace, cooperation, and goodneighborliness, free of nuclear and chemical arms and having no foreign military bases, and expressed support for the establishment of such zones in central and Northern Europe and other regions of the world.

The leaders of the two parties and states noted the topical significance of the implementation of the program of the Warsaw Pact member states for the 25-percent reduction of armed forces and conventional arms, with a corresponding reduction of states' military expenditures.

Both leaders stated that the situation in Asia and the Pacific region remains complex. It was emphasized that the development of friendly cooperation among all Asian and Pacific states based on equality and mutual benefit, without regard for a state system, corresponds to the fundamental interests of peoples of this region and would promote strengthening peace and security in the whole world. Support for proposals and initiatives toward these goals was expressed.

The MPR and SRR resolutely supported a comprehensive, just, and lasting solution of the Middle East questions based on total withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories, recognition of the right of the Palestinian people for self-determination, establishment of their own independent Palestine state, and securing the integrity, sovereignty, and security of all states of the region. To achieve these goals, both sides support holding an international conference on the Middle East under the aegis of the United Nations, with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO and the permanent member states of the Security Council.

The leaders of the parties and states expressed concern in connection with the dangerous developments in the Persian Gulf and emphasized the need for an end to the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq and its peaceful solution with consideration of lawful interests of both sides in accordance with the resolution of the UN Security Council.

The MPR and SRR expressed support for the DPRK proposals and initiatives on peaceful reunification of the country without intervention from outside and on making the Korean peninsula a zone of peace, free of nuclear arms.

Mongolia and Romania resolutely condemn the RSA aggressive actions against neighboring independent states, the policy of apartheid, and the repression by the racist authorities of the majority of the population of this country, and firmly support the total elimination of apartheid (and granting independence to) Namibia, on the basis of the UN Security Council Resolution No 435.

Mongolia and Romania support the struggle of the peoples of Central America, the Caribbean Basin, and other Latin American countries for the defense of their independence and independent development and oppose any form of aggression and intervention in their internal affairs.

The leaders of the two parties and states emphasized the increasing role and influence of the Nonalignment Movement in constructive solution of international questions, and in preservation and strengthening peace.

Leaders of the two parties and states consider the solution of international economic questions, overcoming the low level of development, and establishment of a new economic order to be the pressing requirements for peace and security of peoples. Mongolia and Romania support the convening of an international conference within the framework of the United Nations, with the aim of achieving mutually acceptable decisions on currency and financial questions, including the question of foreign debts of developing countries, and with the equitable participation of developing and developed countries.

The MPR and Romania firmly support the United Nations as the universal forum for discussion and solution of political, economic, and social questions of the modern world, development of the disarmament process, and establishment of the basis for a comprehensible system of international peace and security. Both countries support the increase of the role and efficiency of the United Nations and other international organizations for the strengthening of peace and international cooperation in accordance with the realities of the modern world.

Comrades J. Batmonh and N. Ceaucescu affirmed the resolve of both parties to make unflinching efforts for the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of communist and workers parties, broad cooperation, and active dialogue based on respect of the principles of equality, independence, and the right of each party to independently determine its own political line, strategy, and revolutionary tactic in accordance with concrete circumstances, under which they operate. The MPRP and Romanian Communist Party will continue active cooperation with all communist and workers parties, national liberation movements, and anti-imperialist and progressive forces which support social progress, disarmament, and peace.

Both leaders highly assessed the positive results of the Mongolian-Romanian summit talks which will give a new impetus to expanding and deepening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the MPRP and RCP, and the MPR and SRR.

Comrade N. Ceaucescu and Elena Ceaucescu expressed their sincere gratitude to Comrade J. Batmonh, the MPRP Central Committee, and the MPR Government for the warm reception and hospitality rendered to them during their visit.

Comrade Nicolae Ceaucescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the SRR, together with Comrade Elena Ceaucescu, invited Comrade Jambyr Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, to make an official and friendly visit to the SRR at a time convenient for him. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

**Outcome of Batmonh-Ceaucescu Talks Approved**  
OW2804162588 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 28 Apr 88

[Text] The Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee has discussed the outcome of the talks held in Ulaanbaatar between Mongolian and Romanian party leaders and Presidents Batmonh and Ceaucescu during the latter's official friendly visit to Mongolia.

A Politburo resolution says that the visit has been an important contribution to furthering the relations between the two countries and to rallying the socialist

community countries. During the talks, the two leaders exchanged detailed information on socialist construction in their respective countries and on topical international issues. The two countries expressed their resolve to take an active part in developing multinational cooperation within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The Politburo approved the outcome of the Mongolian-Romanian talks and instructed the relevant organizations to realize the tasks set by the agreements between the two countries.

**Balhashab Attends Luncheon at Afghan Embassy**  
OW0305031988 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 1428 GMT 26 Apr 88

[Text] The Embassy of the Republic of Afghanistan in the MPR today hosted a luncheon on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the April Revolution.

Present at the luncheon were T. Balhashab, MPRP Central Committee secretary; C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and other officials, as well as heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Ulaanbaatar.

Aziz Ahmad Akbari, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Afghanistan in the MPR, and Comrade T. Balhashab exchanged speeches at the luncheon.

## North Korea

**MAC Member Sends Letter on 'Team Spirit'**  
SK3004103388 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1026 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] Kaesong April 30 (KCNA)—Maj. Gen. Yi Tae-ho, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, sent a letter to the senior member of the U.S. side replying to his letter dated April 26 which was intended to conceal the aggressive nature and danger of the criminal "Team Spirit 88" joint manoeuvres.

The whole world admits, he said in the letter, that the provocative "Team Spirit 88" joint manoeuvres are a malicious attack operation exercise and a very dangerous nuclear war exercise for a forestalling strike at our Republic.

He dismissed the belated subterfuge of the U.S. side's senior member as a crafty ruse to cover up the grave crime of his side in having led the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war by staging the massive war game.



Pointing out that the "invitation to observe" the exercises mentioned by the U.S. sides senior member was aimed at glossing over the bellicose and aggressive nature of the manoeuvres, he said: With no plea or artifice can the U.S. side whitewash the criminal nature of the "Team Spirit 88."

He warned that the U.S. side would be brought to face a bitterer denunciation of the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people, if they persisted in their reckless military exercises, defying our repeated protest.

The U.S. side must no more stage such massive military drills as the "Team Spirit", but respond as early as possible to our proposals for the relaxation of tensions, he demanded.

**U.S. Charged With Straining Gulf Situation**  
SK0305045588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0448 GMT 3 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 3 (KCNA)—U.S. President Reagan on April 29 ordered the U.S. Navy operating in the Gulf waters to broaden the "scope of protection for neutral vessels."

U.S. Defense Secretary Carlucci, at the end of a confab with military brasshats at the "White House" on the same day, said the United States could not remain an onlooker at the developments in the Gulf.

These facts tell that the U.S. imperialists are escalating their military operations in the Gulf and recklessly leading the situation in this region to the brink of war.

The U.S. imperialist war maniacs have already dispatched huge armed forces of aggression including more than 30 warships to the Gulf on the plea of "protection of oil tankers" under the U.S. flag, and are not infrequently committing outrageous, brigandish armed acts of aggression encroaching upon the sovereignty and security of Iran to push the Gulf situation to the extreme pitch of strain. As the Iranian people and armed forces determinedly countered the U.S. imperialists' policy of threat and blackmail from "strength," the exasperated Reagan clique is making desperate efforts to bring the Iranian people to their knees and realize its wild ambition for domination over the Gulf at any cost by reinforcing its aggression forces in the waters.

The Reagan clique's voluble talk about "protection of neutral vessels" is nothing but a baloney aimed at justifying its wicked attempt to further reinforce its aggression forces and expand its military operations in the Gulf on that pretext.

This revealed with increasing clarity the despicable nature of the U.S. imperialists as the very one who is disturbing peace, rendering the disputes more complicated and pushing the situation to the extreme pitch of strain in the Gulf region.

**Yi Kun-mo, Kim Yong-nam Greet CSSR Officials**  
SK0105080788 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0803 GMT 1 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 1 (KCNA)—Premier Yi Kun-mo sent a message of greetings to Lubomir Strougal upon his reappointment as premier of the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Expressing the belief that the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would further develop in depth in various domains, the message sincerely wished Premier Lubomir Strougal greater success in his responsible work to press ahead with socio-economic development in Czechoslovakia as well as good health.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Bohuslav Choupek upon his reappointment as foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

**Bulgaria Supports Joint Conference Proposal**  
SK3004100788 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1000 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA)—The Bulgarian People's Republic (BPR) always supported the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to preserve a durable peace and security on the Korean peninsula and will in the future, too, continue supporting the struggle of the DPRK to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and solve its questions peacefully.

In this spirit the BPR fully supports the new peace-loving initiative of the DPRK to have a North-South dialogue.

Petar Mladenov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the BPR, said this in his letter of solidarity to Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

The proposal put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song to convene a North-South joint conference attended by persons in authority of North and South and the representatives of all the political parties and social organizations and people of all social standings is an expression of the constructive and peace-loving foreign policy of the DPRK, the letter said, and added:

To start a wide-range dialogue between socio-political activists of the DPRK and South Korea would be an important stage on the road of creating an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding on the Korean peninsula. The realization of this initiative will bring earlier the day when the entire Korean people will live in a reunified country.

The letter reaffirmed that Bulgaria would make all efforts to strengthen mutual lateral cooperation and relations between the two countries on the basis of the agreements reached between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Kim Il-sung.

**Japan's Claim of 'Olympic Security' Criticized**  
*SK0105085688 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0848 GMT 1 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 1 (KCNA)—The Japanese authorities are slandering us, raising a rampus over "Olympic security".

High-ranking officials of Japan held a meeting with the South Korean puppets in Tokyo under the pretext of seeking "ways for preventing terrorism" during the Olympic games and decided to form a permanent panel to discuss "security measures" for the games.

And the Japanese government, engaging itself in a fake propaganda that the North "might commit international terrorism to obstruct Olympics", bubbled that Japan intends to take "preventive measures against terrorism" jointly with South Korea and Asian and Pacific countries.

NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary views this as an indication that the anti-DPRK smear campaign which was launched through a tripartite conspiracy surrounding the KAL incident has entered a new phase, getting more malicious. This is an intolerable challenge, provocation and threat to us, the commentary says, and continues:

When the sorry side of the KAL incident was brought to light, the Japanese reactionaries let loose such a jargon to mislead public opinion with a new fabrication and speculation and put the label of "terrorism" on us at any cost and lead Olympics in a direction alien to its idea.

Our Olympic co-hosting proposal has not yet been realized up to now when the Olympic games are drawing near, entirely because the United States, Japan and South Korean puppets are excluding us through their conspiracy, seeking single-handed hosting by South Korea.

The Japanese authorities outcry that the DPRK "persists in boycott" and it "might obstruct" the Olympics is totally an intentional distortion.

It is a foolish attempt to link "terrorism" with us.

The Japanese reactionaries are scheming to abuse the 24th Olympic Games for their militarist expansion, clamouring about someone's "terrorism." furthermore, they intend to use it for creating "two Koreas" by manipulating the South Korean puppets.

War and division—this is the real purpose sought by the Japanese authorities through the Olympic games.

We are heightening vigilance against the unusual moves of Japan.

**Peace Committee Denounces Okuno's Remarks**  
*SK3004045188 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0437 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA)—The Korean National Peace Committee Friday made public a statement denouncing the utterances of the director-general of the National Land Agency of Japan Susuke Okuno at "Yasukuni Shrine" on April 22 that "Japan is not an aggressor because she participated in the Second World War for her security" and it is "wrong that Japan is accused" of invading neighbouring Asian countries.

Okuno's militarist outburst is an arrogant act of denying the aggressive action of Japanese militarism in the past days and an intolerable insult to the entire Korean people and the people of the Asian countries who were victims of aggression by Japanese imperialism, the statement notes, and continues:

With its sophism can the Japanese reactionaries cover up their crimes in invading our country, making it a colony and military base, igniting the Second World War together with fascist Germany and Italy and invading Asian countries.

In Korea the Japanese imperialists not only killed hundreds of thousands of people right and left and took away more than 300,000 young men as cannon fodder and 720,000 men in "labor conscription" but also squandered in their war of aggression the wealth gained at the cost of blood and sweat of the Korean people. It was not the first time that the Japanese reactionaries tried to distort the history of aggression of Japanese imperialism and justify it.

In July 1982, the then director-general of the National Land Agency of Japan distorted the history of Japanese imperialists' invasion of Korea by saying: "the annexation of Korea to Japan is described as Japan's aggression, but they say this, not knowing the domestic situation at that time or which is right and which is wrong". And, in January 1986, the then Japanese minister of education issued instructions to give a distorted description of Japan's aggression of Korea and Asian countries in textbooks of history for middle and higher schools to justify it.

In denying their history of aggression and justifying it time and again the Japanese reactionaries seek to accelerate militarization and take the road of continuous aggression again to restore their old position as the colonial leader in Asia.



They chose Korea as the first target in their overseas aggression and are now further stepping up their reinvansion of South Korea. They are openly joining the U.S. imperialists in their policy of aggression against Korea, tightening their political and military tieup with the South Korean puppets on the pretext of the "security of Olympics".

With the KAL incident as an occasion, they madly launched an anti-DPRK, anti-Chongayon smear campaign together with the South Korean puppets and joined the U.S. imperialists in announcing the so-called "sanctions" against the DPRK, aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Their scheme to stage a comeback to South Korea and their hostile policy toward the DPRK are criminal moves obstructing peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and destroying peace in Asia and the world.

Just as the director-general of the National Land Agency of Japan described the overseas aggression as for the "security" of Japan, the Japanese reactionaries are trying to justify their reinvansion of South Korea and hostile policy toward DPRK with such absurd slogans as "security" and "peace".

If the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets persistently pursue to tighten their criminal tieup, they will face a stern judgment.

**Daily Denies U.S. Economic Pressure on South**  
*SK0205052988 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0512 GMT 2 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the U.S. imperialists' economic pressure on South Korea which is getting more outrageous.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists in their serious economic crisis are weighing down upon South Korea with economic pressure in the form of market opening, liberalisation of investments, opening of the insurance market and appreciation of the South Korean currency in a bid to open a way out, if but a little, by shifting their heavy burden on to South Korea, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

This proves that the greed of the U.S. imperialists knows no bounds and they are neo-colonialist plunderers and a group of burglars who stoop to any infamy to fill their purses.

The No Tae-u group is wholly opening the South Korean market, yielding to the economic pressures of the U.S. imperialists more servilely than the preceding puppets. It is a treacherous act of leaving South Korea a dumping ground of the U.S.-made goods and a place of U.S. investments.

Facts show clearly that South Korea is a unique, virtual colony of the United States and the No Tae-u clique is a group of traitors who do not hesitate to sell off the interests of the country and the nation for the sake of their political greed and personal indolence and a despicable servant who executes the colonialist extortion policy of the U.S. masters.

As long as the colonial domination by the U.S. imperialists and flunkeyism and treachery of the puppets continue, the South Korean people can neither get rid of their present misfortunes and sufferings nor think of economic stability and independent development.

**Paper Comments on No's Calls for Democracy**  
*SK0204061488 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0544 GMT 28 Apr 88

["Never-Changing Nature of Military Hooligan"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang April 28 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary, ridicules the traitor No Tae-u who is wearing the mask of "democracy" on his ugly face of a military gangster.

The author of the commentary says:

He, like a monk chanting prayers, never opens his mouth without mumbling about "the policy of people's harmonization" and "termination of the era of oppression by strength and torture".

The traitor is playing jugglery to conceal his blood-stained color well known to the world under a beautiful veil. But, what he has done as soon as he grabbed power tore off the veil covering his ugly color as a fascist maniac.

From the first days of his seizure of power, No Tae-u and Co. have been madly brandishing the sword at the patriotic people who call for independence, democracy and reunification.

While advertising "democratic policy" the No Tae-u group is wielding the bayonet more brutally at the democratic forces and continue to throw many people into jail through the back gate after going through the motion of releasing a few people by an "amnesty" and is handcuffing innocent people while crying for "service for the people".

It is the height of sarcasm and mockery of the people's desire for democratization for the No Tae-u group to talk about "democratic policy" while expensing the bayonet as order and evil laws as politics and committing massive arrest and murderous torture any time.

However hard the traitor No Tae-u may try to cover up his despicable nature as a military gangster, it is of no avail.

**Daily Urges Unity for National Reunification**  
*SK3004063788 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2217 GMT 20 Apr 88

[NODONG SINMUN 21 April editorial: "Let Us Achieve Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland by Uniting the Strength of the Entire Nation"]

[Text] It has been 40 years since the historic joint conference was held between representatives of political parties and public organizations of the North and the South of Korea, which was recorded as a brilliant chapter in the history of our people's sacred struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation through the united strength of the entire nation.

The April joint conference, which was convened through the patriotic initiative and outstanding and refined leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at a grave time when the nation and the people faced the crisis of division because of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive maneuvers against our country and undisguised plot for unilateral elections and unilateral government in South Korea, was a historic meeting in which representatives from 56 political parties and public organizations comprised of approximately 10 million party and union members met for the first time and discussed national salvation measures.

The joint conference was a great event in our people's sacred struggle against the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and division and an epochal milestone that started a pan-national struggle for national reunification.

In his historic report presented at the joint conference, "The Political Situation of North Korea," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on extensive analysis of the prevailing political situation, stressed that the greatest political task that faced our country was to reunify the fatherland by checking and frustrating the nation-ruining plot for unilateral elections and unilateral government in South Korea and by establishing a unified central government based on democratic principles.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Those who truly love the country should, without exception, resolutely refuse the nation-ruining unilateral elections. All the people who are concerned with the destiny of the nation and the people in this pan-national struggle should unite without fail, transcending party factions, religious affiliation, and political views.

The policy elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for all the people to establish a democratic unified government in firm unity by frustrating the nation-ruining unilateral elections was a stimulating banner that gave confidence and courage to the participants of the conference and to all of the Korean people who aspire for reunification and was a national salvation torchlight that illuminated the future of struggle.

Thus, proceeding from ardent patriotic sentiment and a concern for the future of the nation, the participants in the conference decided to embark together down the road of national salvation, even though their party factions, affiliations, views, and assertions were different, and putting aside their minor party interests and strategies, as well as their contradictory views and positions.

The April joint conference, which marked an immortal tract along the road of our people's struggle for national reunification, was the brilliant embodiment of the great chuche idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a proud fruition of the line for the united national front he advanced.

The joint conference showed that the figures from various political parties, factions, and all walks of life in the North and the South, who held differing ideologies and political views, can be united for the common cause of the nation, transcending differences in ideologies and ideals, and that they can wage a pan-national struggle.

Over the past 40 years since the North-South joint conference was held, we put forward numerous reunification plans, including the plan to hold free North-South general elections to establish a unified democratic central government, the plan to unite our SPA and the South Korean National Assembly, and the plan to found a confederal state. Proceeding from a desire to improve North-South relations through dialogue and negotiations, we provided discussions between authorities and held civilian-level dialogues.

To expedite the cause of reunification by realizing preconditions favorable to peaceful reunification, we proposed tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea and even proposed parliamentary talks, talks among military authorities, and North-South high-level political and military talks.

Proceeding from the aspiration of bringing about a new turning point for national reconciliation and unity, we proposed holding at an early date a North-South joint conference in which representatives from various political parties and public organizations and people of all walks of life, including persons in authority in the North and the South, would participate and proposed discussion of solutions to pending questions at this conference, including the issues of ending large-scale military exercises and realizing multinational arms reduction talks.

However, because of the criminal policy of confrontation, division, and war of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, today antagonism and confrontation have been aggravated between the North and the South and the danger of war and permanent division hangs over the nation.



As is known to all, despite the fact that the nation-ruining 10 May unilateral election commotion was completely destroyed due to the pan-national struggle of all the Korean people, the U.S. imperialists fabricated a puppet government through bloody repression, fraud, and deception and advanced along the criminal path of severing our people's veins. Thus, they have maintained colonial rule in South Korea by shifting around the puppets.

Proceeding from the invariable aim of aggression upon Korea, the U.S. imperialists have frantically disturbed our nation's reunification while pursuing the policy of two Koreas and are instigating the puppets to North-South confrontation and a war of northward aggression by turning South Korea into the largest forward nuclear base in the Far East.

The U.S. imperialists, who are escalating war preparations in South Korea, have been staging the unprecedentedly large-scale "Team Spirit-88" joint military exercise against us since February, thus leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists handed down an order to intensify the combat posture of the U.S. forces in South Korea and the puppet army on the pretext of security of the Olympics and are perpetrating military adventure to extend the war exercise until the Olympics by assembling aggressor forces, including a combat aircraft carrier fleet, on a large scale.

Such an alarming situation that runs counter to the aspirations of all the people for peaceful reunification has reached a more grave stage due to the treacherous nation-selling act of the South Korean puppets.

To maintain its antinational military fascist rule, the No Tae-u group is bestially suppressing the South Korean people's just struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification, and is challenging our proposal for a North-South joint conference for national reconciliation and unity with a frenzied anti-Republic smear campaign and military adventurism. Putting forth even the splittist three-phase reunification theory and the theory of the impossibility of dialogue in the eighties, the No Tae-u group has laid barriers along the road to reunification.

Today all of the Korean people are faced with the urgent task of expediting the cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the nation with the united strength of various political parties, factions, and people from all walks of life in the North and the South by reviving the lofty spirit of the historic April joint conference and by frustrating the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for permanent division and war provocations.

To achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation, the U.S. imperialists' colonial fascist rule should be eradicated in South Korea and an independent

and democratic society should be realized. Those who truly love the nation and value the dignity and sovereignty of the people in South Korea should, without exception, rise in the sacred struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces to withdraw, to eradicate their colonial rule, and to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone by upholding the anti-U.S. banner for independence.

The people from all walks of life in South Korea will boldly fight to gain various democratic freedoms and rights by more fiercely fanning the flames of antifascist struggle for democracy everywhere and by destroying various evil fascist laws and repressive organizations.

The South Korean people should vigorously carry out the struggle to check and frustrate the No Tae-u group's wicked maneuvers to further strengthen the military fascist dictatorship through the forthcoming parliamentary elections and to end the military rule.

Unity is our people's strength and firm ensurance of national reunification. All political parties, public organizations, and people from all walks of life in the North and the South should sit together to discuss the national salvation measures for peace and reunification and eliminate the danger of nuclear war and permanent division which hangs over the nation. The political parties, public organizations, and people from all walks of life in South Korea who aspire for peace and reunification should make active efforts to realize a North-South joint conference, which would open a new turning point for national reconciliation and unity.

The most reasonable way to resolve the issue of our nation's reunification is through the democratic confederal republic of Koryo—a confederal state—based on mutual recognition by the North and the South of each other's existence. To reunify the nation by founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo, all the Korean compatriots in the North, the South, and overseas should firmly unite in the great national united front under the banner of national reunification by transcending differences in ideologies, ideals, political factions, and political views.

Today, the prevailing situation demands that our people maintain a combat posture to counter the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for permanent division and new war provocations and that we work and live in an alert and mobilized posture.

All party members and workers, warmly accepting the letter and slogans of the party Central Committee, should effect a revolutionary upsurge in the great construction march by vigorously waging the 200-day campaign, should glorify the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic as a great festival of victors, and should proudly display once again the honor and strength of our country to the entire world.

Only victory and glory are always laid before our people who are vigorously advancing forward by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the refined leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. Let us all fight more tenaciously for the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation and for final accomplishment of the chuche cause in firm unity with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center!

### Pyongyang Holds May Day Celebrations

#### Paper Carries Editorial

SK0105085188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0836 GMT 1 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 1 (KCNA)—Papers here carry editorials, greeting May Day, the international holiday of the working class.

NODONG SINMUN says in an editorial titled "Let Us Energetically Accelerate the Cause of Independence Against Imperialism, Holding High the Banner of Unity":

May Day which the working class and revolutionary people of the world celebrate every year is a significant red-letter day when they strengthen international unity and solidarity in the struggle for the realization of chajusong against all forms of domination and subordination.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, said:

"Unity is the most powerful weapon of the working class. From the first days of its appearance on the arena of history, the working class has always treasured unity as the most valuable weapon in the struggle against international capital, and paved the way to victory on the strength of unity."

It is a historic mission of the working class to realize the chajusong of the working masses against all forms of domination and subordination. The most powerful weapon in carrying out their mission is the unity of the world working class. Only when the working class strengthens the international solidarity holding aloft the banner of unity, can it dynamically advance the cause of independence against the manoeuvres of imperialism.

The working class and people have waged fierce struggle against the imperialists and all reactionary forces and victoriously advanced the cause of the revolution by resolutely overcoming all difficulties and vicissitudes.

The Korean working class and people, valuing the friendship and unity with the world working class and revolutionary people, have continuously strengthened the militant solidarity.

An important task at present in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of the working class is to accelerate the global independence against imperialism, the editorial points out and continues:

Imperialism has now become more aggressive and brutal than ever before and viciously challenging the national liberation and independence of the oppressed masses of people and the cause of socialism. As long as imperialism remains the world cannot be free from the aggression, war, exploitation and plunder even a moment. The anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle should be dynamically waged in order to bring imperialism to its final fall and achieve the victory of the world revolution.

The most important problem in strengthening the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle is to constantly intensify the international unity and solidarity of the working class and people of the world.

The working class and people of the world should hold higher the banner of international unity and smash the manoeuvres of the imperialists at every step, as they are scheming more viciously.

An important problem in vigorously carrying out the cause of independence against imperialism at present is to remove the source of nuclear war and safeguard peace and security of the world.

Peace does not come of itself, but can be won only through a steadfast anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

As dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said, all the worlds progressive and peace-loving forces including the socialist forces and the international communist movement, and the national liberation movement and democratic movement and the non-aligned movement should form the anti-U.S. united front and deal a collective blow at U.S. imperialism and thus make it not run wild.

The Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people will, as in the past, so in the future, too, continue to make dynamic struggle to achieve the victory of the Korean revolution and the cause of independence against imperialism closely united with the socialist countries and the world working class, non-aligned nations and all other progressive people of the world in the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

#### KCNA Notes Atmosphere

SK0105081488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0808 GMT 1 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 1 (KCNA)—Korea is significantly celebrating May Day, the international holiday of the working class.

On this occasion streets of the capital are garbed in festive attire.



Picture boards portraying the solidarity of the international working class are set up, celebration slogans and posters pasted up and national flags and multi-colour bunting are fluttering here and there.

Flowers are in full bloom in parks, recreation grounds, streets and residential quarters that seethe in a festive mood. Colorful functions took place in different parts of the capital.

A joint gathering of working people in Pyongyang and foreign guests to celebrate May Day was held at the picturesque Taesongsan Recreation Ground.

At the gathering an art performance was given and sports and other jovial games were organized for working people in the city and foreigners staying in our country and officials of foreign embassies here.

Put on the stage, during the art performance, were chorus, solos, dances, circus pieces and other colorful numbers. The performance was joined by foreigners.

The games included a tug of war, running with balls in arms and ball dribbling.

A soiree of working people in the capital will be held at the Kim Il-song square and a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture in celebration of May Day.

May Day functions took place in local areas, too.

Special services were given by public catering establishments for the working people on the holiday.

**Workers, Foreigners Meet**  
*SK0205051388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0451 GMT 2 May 88*

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA)—A joint meeting of working people in Pyongyang and foreign guests was held Sunday with a large attendance at the Mt. Taesong Pleasure Park in celebration of May Day.

Slogans reading "Long live May Day, the international holiday of the workers of the whole world!" and "Workers of all lands, unite!" were hung on the south gate of Mt. Taesong together with a large board inscribed with "Celebration of May Day!"

Working people, school youth and children in the city were enjoying colourful amusement games, singing, dancing and raising cheers in various places of the pleasure park.

Present at the joint meeting on invitation were the members of foreign delegations and foreign guests staying in Korea, foreign diplomatic envoys and embassy officials in Pyongyang.

Also invited there were delegations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and members of visiting groups staying in the socialist homeland.

The meeting was attended by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier, Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and others.

Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, made a speech at the joint meeting.

He extended warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings of the Korean working people to the working peoples of all countries of the world on May Day. We have been observing May Day for a whole century now as a traditional international red letter day of the working class demonstrating its united might in the struggle for its interests and dignity, he said.

He continued:

The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song organised celebration functions to observe May Day every year in the arduous days of the great anti-Japanese war to instill the spirit of international solidarity of the working class into the minds of the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and people.

Now, workers of many countries are struggling against exploitation and oppression by imperialism and capital. [as received]

Noting that the South Korean people who are groaning under the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and harsh suppression by the traitor No Tae-u cannot celebrate their international holiday, May Day, he pointed out: People of all strata in South Korea including the workers are fighting at this moment for independence, democracy and reunification.

He said the working class is faced at present with pressing tasks to check and frustrate aggression and war moves of the imperialists and defend world peace and security.

The Korean working people, in the future, too, will strengthen friendship and solidarity with the peoples of socialist countries and non-aligned countries, all the progressive people of the world in accordance with the

idea of independence, friendship and peace and continue to valiantly fight for the final victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Then, artists in Pyongyang gave a performance.

They put on stage colourful numbers including a chorus of "Song of May Day", solo, group singing, dance and acrobatic pieces.

Foreign guests and children also sang Korean songs well to delight the audience.

After the performance, working people in the city and foreign guests enjoyed May Day together, playing various sports and amusement games.

The Central Committee hosted a reception in honor of the foreign guests.

**Pak Song-chol Attends Soiree**  
*SK0205053388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0517 GMT 2 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA)—A May Day soiree of Pyongyang working people took place at Kim Il-song Square Sunday evening.

Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, and other officials were present at the soiree.

The members of delegations and visiting groups of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and foreign guests joined the working people in dancing on the holiday evening.

The soiree proceeded in an atmosphere of high revolutionary enthusiasm and optimism of the participants who were determined to resolutely fight to prevent a nuclear war and preserve peace in firm unity with the peoples of socialist and non-aligned countries and all other peace-loving peoples the world over under the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

**Daily Views Historical Roots of Nation**  
*SK0105005488 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
2213 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article entitled "Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Traditions are the Historical Roots of Our Republic," which reads in part:

Our Republic was founded nearly 40 years ago. However, its historical roots had been laid in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle when the day of our revolution was dawning.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has said:

"The Korean communists and patriotic people waged a long hard struggle to overthrow the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and achieve the country's independence and establish their own state power. In the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the brilliant traditions of our revolution were built up and the solid foundation was laid for establishing the people's government."

Comrade Kim Il-song advanced a *chuche*-based idea of building the power already in the period of the hard-fought anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and carried it into effect successfully to establish the People's Revolutionary Government, a unique form of power, at guerrilla bases, and brought up a large number of experienced and tested communists to build the revolutionary backbone for the building of a people's regime in the liberated country in future.

Our republic was founded on the basis of these precious traditions, the *chuche*-based idea of building the power and rich experience created by him during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. The government of our republic is, above all, a new-type people's government which was established on the basis of the *chuche*-based line of power building laid down by Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

During the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle he put forth a unique line of establishing the people's government and brilliantly carried it into effect to set up the People's Revolutionary Government at guerrilla bases.

We successfully formed a United Democratic Front led by the working class, embracing the masses of peasants, intellectuals, non-scientific national capitalists and democratic forces of all other strata, even under so complicated circumstances after the liberation of the country. And we set up people's power organs in all localities and consolidated the democratic base. We owe all this entirely to the experience of the anti-imperialist united front, the valuable experience of building the power gained during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The government of our republic is also a powerful revolutionary government which was founded with the staunch communist revolutionaries, who were personally reared by Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, as the nuclei.

It was also founded and has grown in scope and strength guided by the *chuche* idea and work methods of *chuche*, which were created at the time when the day of the revolution was breaking.

The guiding idea of the government of our republic is the great *chuche* idea, and it originated already in the glorious period when the day of our revolution was dawning.



It is wholly under the banner of the great chuche idea that the government of our republic struck its historical roots, the cause of its establishment was accomplished and it has strengthened and developed.

Although the government of our republic was founded 40 years ago, its foundations had been laid in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. This convincingly proves that it is an indestructible revolutionary government which has grown in the course of the protracted struggle with deep historical roots, a promising government fully capable of carrying the cause of socialism and communism through to accomplishment, the article stresses.

### SKNDF Sends Letters on Olympics

#### Letter to Samaranch

SK0305051588 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in English 0030 GMT 1 May 88

[Text of SKNDF letter to Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, sent on 26 February]

[Text] Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of International Olympic Committee, (Lausanne), (Switzerland):

Any international games ought to be welcomed as festivals in our country. We, South Korean people, however, are rejecting the 1988 Seoul Olympiad as a tragedy because it involves serious political questions.

Originally, South Korea is unsuitable to the Olympic games. As is known, South Korea is, in fact, a U.S. colony. [Words indistinct] independence and sovereignty in spite of its advocacy of a state name and sovereignty. Even though the Constitution stipulates liberty and democracy, the human rights are mercilessly violated by the dictatorship and murderous atrocities are rampant in South Korea. Owing to the nefarious colonial fascist rule of the United States, our people, deprived of the national dignity and personal value, have been undergoing unheard-of sufferings for more than 40 years. In addition, they are suffering from the greatest tragedy due to the territorial division and national split.

We, South Korean people, cherishing deep in our heart the earnest desire to live in independent, reunified, and democratic society, have boldly waged a sacred anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle for national salvation unable to swallow the humiliation of subordinated people and sorrow of the divided nation in the sorrow-ridden land (?devoid of) sovereignty and democracy.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u fascist group have turned the whole territory of South Korea into a great military prison and are cruelly suppressing our people's desire for independence, democracy, and reunification. All those people who will fight to end the military group and the foreign domination are

arrested and punished on the groundless charge of leftist and procommunist. Even at this juncture, a great number of students and other patriotic people are imprisoned and tortured to death, so [word indistinct] reason of calling for independence and democracy.

Fascist suppression by the military dictators becomes harsher as the Seoul Olympic games are approaching. Under the pretext of so-called establishment of social stability, special repressive corps were formed with military and police troops and intelligence agents for three-dimensional suppression. Besides, special gas rifles, high-efficiency sniping weapons, and special equipment making people faint with the flash and terrific noise [as heard] are introduced.

The Seoul Olympiad is also a grave threat to our people's livelihood. Under the cloak of city-beautifying campaign, the board-framed houses and several hovels of the poor people are all pulled down. Everywhere in South Korea, they can easily find houseless poor people driven out of their huts and ill-fated wandering children. They curse the Olympics. In the meantime, a huge amount of taxes are invested in construction of the Olympic villages and enormous goods earned by [word indistinct] of our people's, doles continuously bribed to Olympic officials.

[Words indistinct] more than ever. Mass destruction weapons are ceaselessly reinforced in South Korea, a greatest nuclear forward base of the United States in the Far East. The "Team Spirit-88" and other nuclear way exercises are now under way throughout South Korea. In it, South Korea (?is) a terrible human butchery. There are innocent people shedding blood under the U.S. colonial rule and the dictatorship. It is also the most dangerous hotbed of nuclear war menacing the life of the Korean people and mankind as well. Now, why should we ignite the Olympic flame in South Korea under the colonial and fascist rule or (fly the wings) of peace in this country covered with the dark cloud of nuclear war. It is the unanimous demand of our people.

Nevertheless, the International Olympic Committee allowed Seoul to host the 1988 Olympic games of all countries, thereby leaving grief deep in the hearts of our people. If you hold the Olympic games seeking impure purpose at the unsuitable place, it is tantamount to [words indistinct] would allow, then the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are both enemies of the Korean nation. In fact, your own behavior helps the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u junta abuse the 1988 Summer Olympic games for their sinister purpose. Encouraged by the active support of the International Olympic Committee, the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group are abusing the sacred sports festival as a means to beautify the colonial fascist rule, to create an international atmosphere for their two-Korea plot and to justify their war preparations. If their sinister purpose is realized, our people cannot avoid indescribable misfortunes and an unprecedented nuclear holocaust. Terrible indeed.

Under these circumstances, how can we remain indifferent to the International Olympic Committee helping the American aggressors and the traitorous No Tae-u junta? We, representing the South Korean people's unanimous resentment, strongly protest against your unfair act [words indistinct]. Instigated by the U.S. imperialists and in conspiracy with the No Tae-u fascist junta, you are trying to hold the 1988 Summer Olympic games in Seoul in spite of our people's opposition. But, everything will never go well as you wish.

We, South Korean people, can never barter away independence, democracy, and reunification for the Olympiad. It is our inflexible will and determination. You should neither neglect nor underestimate our people's will. South Korea is now plunged deep into a vortex of the ever-aggravated political confusion due to uncompromising confrontation between the democratic and patriotic forces on one side and the colonial fascist forces on the other. If the Olympic flag is hoisted in Seoul at last, it will lose its last [words indistinct] of tear gas, and after leaving the most miserable thing in the (?100)-all-year-long history of modern Olympiad.

Meanwhile, personal security cannot be guaranteed. Sportsmen and staff, including yourself, will never be secured [as heard]. Much regret after a mishap is [words indistinct]. We would like to sincerely advise you to [word indistinct], fully realize your responsibility [words indistinct] for our people and the Olympic movement.

[Signed] Central Committee, the National Democratic Front of South Korea

#### Letter to Sandinists

SK0305043288 (Clandestine) Voice of National  
Salvation in English to South Korea 0030 GMT 3 May 88

[Letter to the Sandinist National Liberation Front from the SKNDF Central Committee—date not given]

[Text] To the national leadership, Sandinist National Liberation Front, Managua, Nicaragua:

The militant friendship and unity between the SKNDF of South Korea and the Sandinista National Liberation Front, established in the anti-U.S. joint front for independence, are developing better as days go by.

What is better, your country decided to boycott the 24th Olympic games scheduled in Seoul, thereby greatly encouraging our party and people in their [word indistinct] struggle for independence and reunification.

You have always rendered you active support and encouragement to the righteous cause of our people in spite of your arduous struggle against aggression and destruction by the U.S. imperialists and their stooge.

The SKNDF of South Korea is much obliged to you. The U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u military dictatorship are now desperately attempting to hold the Seoul Olympiad that is designed to beautify the colonial rule and internationally legalize two Koreas even by challenging our people's unanimous opposition to the fascist suppression and war exercises.

But we will never tolerate the criminal maneuvers to our national existence by the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist dictatorship.

The SKNDF of South Korea regards it a great pride to have such a true revolutionary comrade in arms as the Sandinist National Liberation Front in the sacred anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

We will do our best to strengthen the friendship and unity with you.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we heartily wish that you and your people under the banner of the Sandinista National Liberation Front would achieve greater successes in their struggle to accelerate construction of the new society and frustrate the aggressive and destructive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the contras.

[Signed] The SKNDF Central Committee

#### Letter to Madagascar

SK0305033088 (Clandestine) Voice of National  
Salvation in English to South Korea 0030 GMT 3 May 88

[Letter to the Advance Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution from the SKNDF Central Committee—date not given]

[Text] To the Malagasy Vanguard Revolution, Antananarivo, Madagascar:

The SKNDF and the South Korean people are deeply moved by the (?decision) of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar not to send its sportsmen to the 24th Olympic games scheduled to be held in Seoul.

The republic's President Didier Ratsiraka, clarifying the focus of his revolutionary government, solemnly declared once again that his country would not attend the 1988 Olympic games unless it is hosted jointly by the North and South of Korea.

This is a just standpoint that only a revolutionary party and government such as yours, which is (?faithful) to the principle and faithful duty, can take.

Your [words indistinct] decision [words indistinct] the Malagasy people and [word indistinct] from the [word indistinct] of honor and greatly encourage the SKNDF and the South Korean people in their hard-fought anti-U.S. struggle for independence and national reunification.



We are grateful to your party and people for your active, practical support and encouragement for our party and people who are fighting under arduous conditions.

In order to abuse the 1988 Olympic games for their sinister ambitions, the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u military fascist clique are frantically attempting to hold the so-called sports festival of peace and friendship, even covering [word indistinct] South Korea with [word indistinct] smoke of war exercise and drenching the entire territory with people's blood.

But it can never be realized. We will launch a country-wide anti-U.S. and antidictatorship movement for national existence that will abort the criminal Seoul Olympiad without fail.

(?Regarding) [word indistinct] to have a true friend like the Malagasy Vanguard Revolution in Africa, we will do our best for friendship and unity in the future, too.

We take this opportunity to heartily wish your party and people greater success in the work of fulfilling the present 5-year plan to bring prosperity to your society.

[Signed] SKNDF Central Committee

### South Korea

**U.S. Makes Proposal as Trade Talks Open**  
*SK0305023888 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0155 GMT 3 May 88

[Text] Seoul, May 3 (YONHAP)—A U.S. trade delegation has proposed omnibus trade talks with South Korea instead of the current bilateral talks under which separate negotiations focus on a specific item, sources at the Trade Industry Ministry said Tuesday.

The U.S. delegation, in Korea for the eighth round of bilateral working-level trade talks, made the proposal on the talk's opening day.

Explaining the proposal's background, the U.S. delegation pointed out that some bilateral trade talks centering on specific items such as tobacco, beef and insurance have led to trade frictions because the talks were arranged at the request of concerned American industries.

As a result, the U.S. Government has been trapped in unnecessary frictions, even though the U.S. economic interest at stake in those talks was not substantial, the delegation said.

The Korean delegation agreed in principle to the U.S. proposal.

The U.S. side hopes to adopt the proposed omnibus trade talks when the Korea-U.S. economic consultations open in July.

Meanwhile, during the opening-day session of the working-level talks, the U.S. delegation demanded that Korea fully open its advertising market and that American advertising companies be allowed to hold more than a 50 percent share in Korean advertising firms.

In response, the Korean side said it is considering the complete liberalization of the advertising market in 1990, adding that it would consider raising the percentage of foreign holdings in Korean advertising firms after the related law is revised.

As for opening Korea's wine market, the U.S. delegation demanded that Korea scrap its quota system and lower the tariff from the current 100 percent to 50 percent. In response, Korea said it could discard the quota system on foreign wine in 1990, one year ahead of schedule, and lower the tariff to 80 percent.

**Talks To View Agriculture**  
*SK0305020388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
3 May 88 p 1

[Text] Bilateral negotiations began yesterday on U.S. demands for greater access to Korea's domestic market.

The three-day trade talks are expected to focus on Korean imports of agricultural products and the protection of U.S. intellectual property rights in Korea.

On the first day yesterday, the U.S. team demanded Korea lower tariffs on manufactured goods and abolish quotas for beer and wine imports.

Led by Assistant U.S. Trade Representative [USTR] Peter Algeier, the U.S. team demanded tariffs on imported beer and wine, 80 percent and 100 percent, respectively, be lowered to help increase their market shares.

The Korean team said the complete liberalization of wine imports is scheduled for 1991 and that it can be advanced by one year.

The Korean government, it said, is considering lowering the tariff on wine imports to 80 percent this year.

Hwang Tu-yon, director general for cooperation in trade at the Ministry of Trade and Industry, heads the Korean team.

The United States, which had made item-by-item demands before, called for category-by-category negotiations.

It proposed this new negotiating style be applied to the Korean-U.S. vice ministerial-level economic consultations scheduled for July this year.

While proposing high-value, bulk and forestry commodities as three categories of agricultural products, the U.S. team suggested the new comprehensive approach to trade conflicts be applied to Korea's imports of manufactured goods.

Korea, which did not want to commit itself to the new negotiating style, promised to study the U.S. proposals.

Despite an explanation that the item-by-item negotiations tend to escalate confrontation on items of small commercial value, the U.S. seemed to be aiming at speedier import liberalization.

The two countries, which failed to narrow differences over the opening of Korea's telecommunications market, decided to hold another round of talks in June.

To the U.S. demands that foreign ad agencies be allowed to make 100 percent equity investments in Korea, the Korean team said its government will consider them in 1990.

But it said the Korean government will consider lowering tariffs on an unspecified number of manufactured products.

Assistant USTR Allgeier, who met with Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Yun Kun-hwan later in the day, demanded Korea import beef from the United States.

Imports of quality beef for consumption at tourist hotels should resume immediately, Allgeier said.

Yun said it is impossible for Korea to liberalize beef imports completely. He added Korea will consider setting quotas for beef imports for consumption at tourist hotels.

On the second day today, they are scheduled to discuss the protection of U.S. intellectual property rights, including patents.

The United States demands all products patented but not marketed be protected in Korea.

But Korea is willing to protect products of patented substances, but not those containing both patented and unpatented substances.

On the final day of the trade talks tomorrow, they will handle agricultural products other than beer and wine, insurance and cigarettes.

The three-day talks may be extended by another day, an official of the Ministry of Trade and Industry said.

**U.S. Asks \$20 Million for Gulf Defense**  
SK3004003988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
30 Apr 88 p 1

[By correspondent Yi Chae-sung]

[Text] Washington—The United States reportedly called on the Korean government to share the defense expenditure for the security of the Persian Gulf on which Korea depends largely for the import of crude oil.

Korea was requested to pay about \$20 million for the defense of the region, according to a source at the Department of Defense.

In addition, Washington was also learned to have requested Seoul to economically assist the Philippines as part of efforts to step up security in the Pacific region.

The Pentagon source said that a high-ranking defense official will visit Seoul on May 10 to discuss the sharing of the Persian Gulf defense expenses and economic assistance to the Philippines with Korean defense and foreign ministers. However, he declined to disclose the detailed contents of the U.S. demand.

Washington, the source said, has already notified the Korean government of its stance concerning the security of the Persian Gulf, arguing that it is directly related to Korean energy security.

Taking into account the relations between Korea and Middle East Arab countries, Washington was reported to have requested that Seoul provide \$20 million worth of free maintenance on U.S. warships and other similar services and not the direct dispatching of Korean warships.

The United States is calling for the organization of a 20-nation consortium to support the Philippines, based on the judgment that the Aquino government's failure in economic rehabilitation will endanger security in the Pacific region, the Pentagon source said.

#### Foreign Ministry Comments

SK0105020788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
1 May 88 p 1

[Excerpts] Korea has shown a negative reaction to the U.S. request that Korea bear its share of the defense burden for the security of the Persian Gulf.

A Foreign Ministry official yesterday told reporters, "Our direct involvement in Persian Gulf affairs is sure to have subtle repercussions for us." [passage omitted]

However, the official hinted that the government will not totally reject the U.S. demand for defense burden sharing, saying, "If we are requested officially, we will make a study of it from various angles."



He added that the Korean government has not yet received an "official" request on the matter from the United States.

Officials at the ministry expect that U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense William Taft, who will make a visit to Korea on May 10, will take up the matter during his meetings with Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su and Defense Minister O Cha-pok.

Taft will visit Korea on his way to Japan from earlier visits to some NATO countries.

Washington's request for the share of defense expenditure had been conveyed to Seoul through an "unofficial" channel, according to Korea's Defense Ministry officials.

Washington's request was based on the fact that Korea imports 48 percent of its total crude oil from the Persian Gulf states and has achieved a remarkable economic growth, registering trade surpluses, reliable sources said.

**Kim's Defection Suggests New Aspects**  
**SK0305030588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English**  
**3 May 88 p 3**

[Text] The defection of Kim Chong-min, 45, a former high-ranking official of the ministry of Public Security of north Korea, suggests several new aspects of political defection by north Koreans.

First, the channel he chose for defection is relatively new.

Until the mid-1980s, most north Koreans used a simple way to escape—they crossed the military demarcation line.

However, many north Koreans have recently attempted to defect by using diversified channels such as coming to south Korea by way of third countries.

The second noticeable aspect is that Kim may be the highest-ranking north Korean government official to defect since the end of the 1950-53 Korean War.

The first north Korean who came to the south for political freedom was Hong Sun-won, then 21. He defected to the south in February, 1950, four months before the outbreak of the Korean War.

Since then, countless north Koreans have sought political asylum in south Korea.

Most defectors who settled in the south by way of other countries have been ocean-going seamen or civilians who were far from the center of power in north Korean society.

Three north Koreans, including Chang Tae-byong, arrived in Japan in September, 1966 for political asylum in south Korea.

An ocean-going seaman, Yi Song-kun, came to Seoul in December, 1970 by way of Hong Kong, while Kang Tok-hun, captain of a north Korean freighter, settled in Seoul in January, 1982 by way of Singapore.

Most recently, Kim Chang-hwa and O Song-il came to Seoul by way of China and the Philippines.

Kim Chong-min who arrived at the Kimpo Airport Sunday is different from those north Koreans.

North Korea's Ministry of Public Security where Kim once worked as a high-ranking official is reported to be a very powerful organization controlling police and intelligence.

Although his current position has not been made public, many political analysts guess that Kim still holds an important position in north Korea if not inside the Ministry of Public Security.

Kim does not seem to be a professional diplomat, according to the analysts, although he sought political asylum while traveling in Europe with a diplomatic passport.

The defection of such high-ranking officials could mean worsening social conflicts inside north Korea, the analysts say.

They also commented that the north Koreans who want to defect to south Korea for freedom have become much more diversified in their social status.

"We can infer from those facts that such a closed society like north Korea could not escape from the international trends for liberalization and internationalization as the Soviet Union and China," the analysts say.

It is also a guess that Korea may be able to get important and high information from Kim.

The information may be very useful for the south Korean government which is facing security and other problems related to the September Olympic Games in Seoul.

**No Discusses Political Power-Sharing**  
**SK0305030688 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English**  
**3 May 88 p 2**

[Text] President No Tae-u foresees that the opposition's victory in the general elections will cause many "head-aches" in domestic and international issues facing Korea.

"However, I am quite confident we can manage this situation with efforts on all sides and with the mature political awareness of the people," he said in an interview with *The WALL STREET JOURNAL* Monday.

The journal quoted No as saying the power-sharing between a president and a legislature dominated by the opposition gives some headaches to the government, but the democratic process goes on.

The paper noted that No has veto power, like an American president, and is prepared to use it.

No said he intends to hold the opposition leaders to earlier promises that they wouldn't use their political power to exact retribution against former President Chon Tu-hwan, whose family recently has been implicated in scandals involving corruption and abuse of power.

Asked about the prospect of Chon being forced to flee like Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, No said, "It can never happen here," the paper said.

No acknowledged that the election results will complicate Korea-U.S. trade frictions. No was quoted as saying, "In view of the traditional opposition mentality, I would foresee some difficulties. This will bind the hands of government in certain ways in solving these problems."

No also noted that some people in the United States believe Korea is a second Japan, as if Korea had accumulated a trade surplus over many years.

Touching on security in Korea, No said he supports the continued presence of U.S. troops and said he is "happy" about progress in Korean-U.S. security consultations.

"They, American troops are not only here to defend south Korea against north Korea, we have to have wider conception. They are for the defense of free Asia against an external threat," he was quoted as saying.

He noted that in the "back yard" of north Korea is a "great Soviet military concentration" and that this leads to an "imbalance of power in East Asia."

No also said Korea already plays a wider, bigger role than its own defense.

"We are shouldering, sharing a lot of security burden with our American allies," he said.

Reflecting on his party's failure to win a majority in the Assembly, No said there were many reasons, but the major one was simply that "the public didn't want the government party to be too strong," the paper said.

**PPD To Reinstall Kim Tae-chung as President**  
**SK0305012788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English**  
**3 May 88 p 2**

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy yesterday decided to reinstall Kim Tae-chung as president at a special national convention due Saturday.

The decision was made in a meeting of the decision-making Executive Council. After the meeting, all council members tendered resignation to acting president Pak Yong-suk so that the party can announce a new line-up.

The PPD also decided to adopt the strong "single leadership system" after 98 dissident recruits retracted their earlier demand for the adoption of "collective leadership" and which the party would have been controlled by a council of several leaders.

Just before the special national convention, the PPD will announce the new line-up of vice presidents and other key post holders.

The PPD will name four or five vice presidents, who will be selected from existing party members and dissident recruits, he added.

Either Mun Tong-hwan or acting president Pak Yong-suk will be designated as chief vice president, the counterpart to the post of chairman of the governing Democratic Justice Party.

PPD president Kim Tae-chung will limit his contact with the number one man of each party, aides said.

To provide viable policy alternatives to the government and the National Assembly as the first opposition party, the PPD will install a planning department and activate the functions of the policy committee, it said.

The PPD will hold a seminar Saturday on ways of liquidizing the alleged irregularities and corruption of the Fifth Republic.

The one-day seminar will be held immediately after the special national convention at the annex hall of the Sejong Cultural Hall.

It will also deal with the detailed methods of repealing existing "undemocratic laws" and implementing the local autonomy system.

**RDP To Reelect Kim Yong-sam Around 11-12 May**  
**SK0305012588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English**  
**3 May 88 p 2**

[Text] Opposition Reunification Democratic Party will hold an extra national convention around the middle of next week to elect Kim Yong-sam as its president and approve party reform plans.



A preparation committee led by acting party president Kim Myong-yun was formed yesterday in a meeting of key party officers.

One-man leadership is expected to be confirmed in the national convention for effective management of the opposition party.

Kim Yong-sam has yet to declare his return to the forefront as leader of the RDP.

RDP spokesman Kim Tong-yong told reporters after a meeting of the 11-member preparation committee for the party convention that most members have been calling for the comeback of the former RDP president to the party presidency.

"Our party has no choice but to have him take the helm again," said the RDP spokesman, former chief secretary to Kim Yong-sam.

Kim Tong-yong said that a major shake-up of party posts will be conducted after the national convention.

In the convention, vice party president will be elected through a vote.

Acting RDP president Kim Myong-yun and vice party president Kim Sang-hyon were defeated in their districts by government party candidates.

The acting RDP president said that he would not seek the vice party presidency in the national convention.

Meanwhile, the RDP spokesman expressed the hope that the projected meeting of the leaders of three major opposition parties will be held after the RDP convention.

**Economic Policy Announcements Suspended**  
SK0105023888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
1 May 88 p 6

[Text] The government has decided to suspend the announcement of major economic policies for the time being as it needs consultation with opposition parties sharing a majority in the National Assembly.

As a result, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Na Ung-pae has postponed a news conference on major economic issues scheduled for Monday or Tuesday indefinitely.

The economic issues are stabilization of prices through tight budgetary and financial control, market opening of agricultural products including beef, revision of the tax system, and restructuring of the financing industry.

A high-ranking Economic Planning Board (EPB) official said, "So far, the government has drafted and carried out major policies after consultation with the ruling party only. But the government will now also need consultation with opposition parties as the ruling party failed to secure a majority of seats in the April 26 general election."

Consequently, it is inevitable for the government to review major economic policies drafted in consultation with the ruling party only, the official said.

Unlike the past, the government must now consult with both the ruling party and opposition parties equally prior to carrying out policies, the official said, adding that the government will be able to mediate between the two sides.

But, he emphasized that there will be no change in current "stability-first" policy in economy.

He also said that the government will be obliged to persuade the people directly in carrying out policies if opposition parties oppose just for the sake of opposition without justice as in the past.

In this connection, the government will make public all the procedures in drafting policies to reflect opinion from all walks of life. Public hearings and discussion sessions will be held until consensus is made, the official said.

On the other hand, the current budget has been drawn up with the aim of solving regional imbalances in development and supporting vulnerable sectors although much of it relates to projects pledged by the ruling party during the election campaign.

But, it is inevitable for the government to review pledged projects made during the elections, just for effect, the official said.

## Burma

**U Ne Win Sends Message to Labor Day Rallyes**  
*BK0103083488 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
0630 GMT 1 May 88

[Text of message from U Ne Win, chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party, to the 1968 Labor Day rallyes on 1 May]

[Text] I would like to take the opportunity of this auspicious day for the workers to send my warm greetings to the working masses. Today, a socialist society is being built in the state, and workers organizations have been established at different levels in accordance with the socialist democratic structure to enable the whole working class to actively take part in that task. The entire people, including the workers, are dynamically joining the socialist construction tasks being carried out under the leadership of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP], and as much as the workers organizations at different levels are able to consolidate the unity of all the workers, more advantageous conditions will be created for the success of the state's construction tasks. So efforts must be made to strengthen and broaden the organizational structure and heighten the leadership of the workers organizations at different levels.

The state economy is being implemented with plans drafted according to the short- and long-term economic policies of the BSPP. In implementing economic plans and boosting production, it is essential for the workers to act responsibly in improving their work skills, maintaining their production tools, and continuously expanding their research and innovative efforts. At the same time, workers should take care to prevent losses and waste at factories, mills, and work sites and to effectively utilize time and labor. Since preventing losses and waste and boosting production are interrelated with work discipline, management and workers should step up their cooperation to improve work discipline. By doing so, production will increase and workers will enjoy better rights and benefits. Hence, for the success of the state economic plans, workers must strive to their utmost to develop production at their assigned workplaces.

Efforts being made to develop the state with the strength of the people are being disrupted by the subversive work of destructive elements. In such a situation, looking forward to peace in the entire country, military and organizational efforts are being stepped up today to bring an end to the destructive elements. Workers, joining hands with the peasantry and the other working people, must continuously strive together with the people's defense forces to achieve this end.

Hence, I wish to urge the entire working masses and the workers organizations at different levels to work with a dynamic sense of overness in implementing the political objectives for this year: to strive for the enhancement

of the leadership role and the consolidation and broadening of the workers organization at different levels and to strive to the utmost to increase production at their assigned workplaces for the success of the state economic plans; and to continuously strive together with the people's defense forces for the sake of peace in the country.

**Communique on Visit by Bangladesh's Ershad**  
*BK2904134588 Dhaka Overseas Service in English*  
1230 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Bangladesh and Burma have expressed their satisfaction over the extension of friendship and cooperation between them. This was contained in a joint communique issued at the end of the 3-day state visit of President Ershad to Burma yesterday. It says the two countries have decided to set up joint ventures based on available expertise, technical know-how, and resources. They felt the necessity of exchanging trade delegations as early as possible to diversify and expand the existing trade between them.

President Ershad and President U San Yu have discussed the progress of the ongoing negotiations on Bangladesh-Burma maritime boundary delineation and agreed that the meetings should be resumed as early as possible. They have also mooted exchange of scholars, students, and cultural teams to familiarize with the culture and [word indistinct] of each other.

Besides reviewing the progress of bilateral relations, the two presidents have informed each other of the efforts that are being undertaken in the respective countries for economic, social, and cultural development of their people. The two leaders had also fruitful discussions on international matters of common interest in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding.

**BCP 'Statement' on Anniversary of Revolution**  
*BK0205141988 (Clandestine) Voice of the People*  
of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 1 May 88

["Statement" to the nation by the Burma Communist Party, BCP, on the occasion of the "40th anniversary of the armed revolution"—dated 28 March]

[Text] 1. The armed revolution in Burma is 40 years old. Also, 40 years ago Burma attained its independence. The reason the armed revolution began around the time Burma attained its so-called independence was that the ruling class not only denied the people political freedom and the right to function peacefully, but also resorted to a violent oppression of the people. In other words, the people had no choice but to wage an armed revolution in the face of the armed counterrevolution by the ruling class. In the past 40 years, the rulers who were the targets of the armed revolution can generally be described as follows:



—In the first decade, the revolution was directed against the AFPFL [Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League] government; while the second phase of the revolution, that has lasted for about 30 years, has been waged against the BSPP [Burma Socialist Program Party] military government.

—The military clique headed by U Ne Win, which later became the military government, was also the main prop of the AFPFL government, the target of the struggle in the first decade. Thus, the Ne Win-San Yu military clique has been the main target throughout.

2. The BCP has time and again proposed a political resolution to the civil war in the country. The BCP negotiated with the military government twice—once in 1963 and again in 1980-81—to bring an end to the civil war and build peace in the country. The BCP, keeping the basic interests of the people at heart, made the necessary concessions at the talks. Although the BCP negotiated in an objective and honest manner, the military government firmly insisted on acceptance of the one-party BSPP dictatorship, the dissolution of the Communist Party, and the abolition of the armed force and the base areas. The military government tried to achieve at the negotiating table what it has been unable to achieve on the battlefield. Why did the military government make these impossible demands? It is clear that the military government, which will stubbornly uphold the one-party BSPP dictatorship until the very end, has already made up its mind to deal with the civil war through military means.

During the 1980-81 negotiations, the military government unilaterally announced the complete abrogation of talks. The BCP, giving its reasons, then declared its desire to continue the talks and stated that it had not completely closed the door on negotiations. The proposal, however, fell on deaf ears, as the military government was determined to continue with their one-party BSPP dictatorship and advance along the reactionary path that would prolong the civil war.

Even after the breakdown of talks, the BCP took every opportunity to invite the military government to the negotiating table. The BCP is prepared to negotiate once the military government changes its current reactionary line and policies. However, the military government has completely committed itself to embracing the line of the one-party dictatorship and continuance of the civil war. Recently, the military government arrogantly declared its reluctance to negotiate with the Karen, Kachin, and other armed revolutionary forces and its intention to continue the war. As long as the military government frenziedly continues the reactionary civil war, the BCP will have to decisively counter with a just people's war to preserve itself. The military government is very foolish not to have learned from the fact that its frenzied acts over the past 40 years to defeat the armed revolutionary forces through military means have fallen short of expectations.

3. The people of different nationalities in Burma waged a struggle for centuries to obtain independence. They took up arms against British imperialism and Japanese fascism. The precious lives and the blood of thousands of nationalistic, patriotic sons and daughters were sacrificed in the struggle.

Ever since its inception, the BCP, formed with the people, has played an active and brilliant role at the forefront of the anti-imperialist and independence struggle. Many Communist Party members, in the same way as other nationalistic and patriotic sons and daughters, also shed their blood and sacrificed their lives in the course of the struggle. Every combatant in the struggle for independence dreamed of building a new and independent Burma. They worked tirelessly in the course of the struggle and consoled themselves by dreaming about how they would build a new Burma—a united, consolidated, peaceful, and prosperous Burma.

After many years, independence was gained at the expense of the lives of many of the people. It has been 40 years since independence, and the Burma that the ruling class has been building for the past 40 years has now taken shape. The standard of living of the indigenous people in the so-called independent Burma (This also worsened). What are the salient features today? We can witness a new Burma that is now listed as one of the world's poorest nations, [words indistinct] with the lowest standard of living and with a people trampled under military boots. Who would be satisfied with or proud of such a situation? Imperialists could be the ones satisfied with the situation; while U Ne Win's military clique would be the only one taking pride in the situation. The majority of people want this situation to change immediately.

4. Hence, since 1985, the BCP has proposed to the entire people and to the patriots in the country to change the existing situation as soon as possible. The proposal was identical with the desire of the people, and therefore the people echoed the demand for changes. Under this situation, around the middle of 1987, U Ne Win started talking about changes. He hinted that economic and political changes were about to be made.

The people, who were familiar with U Ne Win's style, waited somewhat suspiciously. Ne Win's style means adapting an ideology, system, or theme—which would be the fad at the time—eliminating from that adapted ideology, system, or theme the revolutionary and progressive essence, and substituting something reactionary and negative before implementing it. There are many examples to prove this point: for instance, the implementation of socialism in the Burmese way—a philosophy that replaces the essence of socialism, which is revolutionary and progressive, with fascist bureaucratic capitalism; and the operation and status of organizations and infrastructures bearing the names: socialist or people's—such as socialist democracy, socialist economy, People's Assembly—are but a few good examples.

A speech broadcast to the country recently by U Ne Win contained the phrase: political independence and economic independence. It was a phrase introduced and used by the BCP for the past 40 years. But U Ne Win, in his usual style, changed the true meaning of that phrase. The essence of the phrase calls for the establishment of a national economy on a strong basis [words indistinct] against imperialism, feudal landlordism, and bureaucratic capitalism. U Ne Win rejected the revolutionary and progressive essence of that phrase and substituted some fascist and chauvinistic ideas. He even made an overt threat with [words indistinct]. Although he refrained from making any criticism of imperialism, feudal landlordism, and bureaucratic capitalism, U Ne Win insulted his own race by accusing it of being lazy. From such proven instances, it is evident that despite promises of change, U Ne Win neither wants to make nor is capable of making changes. It is clear that the idea is to divert the people's anger elsewhere.

5. The BCP, therefore, makes the following profound and honest statement to the working people and to the patriotic monks and individuals:

I. Abolish the incumbent one-party BSPP dictatorship of the military government and form a provisional government;

II. Abolish the present Constitution and draft a new constitution that will safeguard and fulfill the wishes and democratic rights of the people;

III. The provisional government that is to be formed will have to accomplish the following basic tasks: A. Bring an end to the civil war and immediately build peace in the country;

B. Quickly restore full democratic rights to the people;

C. Rebuild the unity of the national minorities;

D. Gradually improve the standard of living of the people—a factor that strengthens national unity;

E. Pursue an independent and neutral policy in foreign relations.

The BCP will make an active and positive contribution to making these proposals a reality.

[Signed] The Central Committee, BCP

Dated the 11th Waxing Moon of Tagu, 1349 Burmese Era—28 March 1988

### **Cambodia**

**Party-State Leaders Visit Kompong Som City**  
*BK2904101588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service*  
*in Cambodian 1200 GMT 28 Apr 88*

[From the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature]

[Excerpt] Dear comrades and friends: Last week's important events worth reviewing included the visit to Kompong Som City by a high-ranking party-state delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the

KPRP Central Committee and head of state of the PRK, to investigate and understand the real situation there; particularly, the implementation of the two main tasks and three strategic goals put forth by the fifth party congress in accordance with the six-point work targets set in the resolution of the six session of the fifth party Central Committee.

Accompanying Heng Samrin during this visit were high-ranking party-government leaders, such as Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the KPRAF General Political Department; Comrade Sar Kheng, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and head of the party Central Committee's office; and Comrade Koy Buntha, member of the party Central Committee and minister of national defense of the PRK.

During the visit, our high-ranking party-state delegation viewed and grasped various important tasks successfully carried out by Kompong Som City, such as security work, building and strengthening villages and communes, building genuine revolutionary forces during the past years, implementing the 1988 work targets, and particularly the emulation movement to welcome the 10th anniversary of the 7 January National Day in which Kompong Som City has been mobilizing its forces aimed at successfully realizing all tasks and plans set forth by the party and state.

During its stay in Kompong Som City, our high-ranking party and state delegation also met personally with the KPRAF units which were carrying out their active mission to defend Kompong Som City and the people's security, fulfill their daily tasks, and assist workers in improving their livelihood and in transporting goods from the port.

Everywhere it went, the delegation stressed various important measures to which all sectors and all levels must adhere. Our high-ranking party and state delegation also sincerely evaluated and commended the local party and state committees, the armed forces, and people in all localities throughout Kompong Som City for their outstanding feats in actively contributing toward the defense and building of the city, thereby helping advance the Cambodian motherland in the current revolutionary stage.

Our high-ranking party and state delegation also accepted all the major requests raised by all localities and gave important advice to be grasped and implemented by Kompong Som City's party committee, so that it will be able to work effectively and ensure success—both in terms of quality and quantity—in carrying out its main economic spearheads: food supply, fishery, and forestry.



Our high-ranking party and state delegation also stressed that in the present situation, Kompong Som City must continuously strive to enhance production of small industries and handicrafts. [passage omitted]

**Chairman Chea Sim Tours Battambang Province**  
*BK0305055088 Phnom Penh SPK in English*  
0200 GMT 3 May 88

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK, May 2—Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defense of the Kampuchean Fatherland, has made a five-day tour of the northwestern border province of Battambang, some 300 km from Phnom Penh.

During his stay in Battambang from April 25-29, Chairman Chea Sim called on some Army units, militiamen, families of war invalids and fallen combatants, monks, local officials, and inhabitants in the Districts of Ek Phnum and Battambang and in the provincial towns.

He attended meetings of the front organizations in the Districts of Ek Phnum and Battambang. In his addresses on these functions, Chea Sim highly appreciated achievements obtained by the front organizations in the two districts which, he said, have contributed to the Kampuchean people's national construction and defense especially to the implementation of the first five-year (1986-90) program for socioeconomic rehabilitation and development.

Chairman Chea Sim urged the local authorities and people to make greater efforts to (strengthen) armed forces including the local militia units to firmly defend the revolutionary gains and the people's peaceful life and defeat sabotage activities of the enemy. He laid special emphasis on the role of the self-defense forces after Vietnamese Army-volunteers' withdrawal from Kampuchea.

On the situation around Kampuchea, Chairman Chea Sim pointed to the Army [words indistinct] great efforts to put an end to a nine-year long conflict in Kampuchea evidenced by the PRK's policy of national reconciliation, its proposals for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue, and the two rounds of meetings between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk. He stressed that the PRK's endeavors are aimed at meeting the Kampuchean people's ardent desire for living in peace and national concord to pool efforts to rebuild the country.

He laid bare the dark schemes and maneuvers of the counterrevolutionary forces to undermine the Kampuchean people's advance to national revival and development.

While in Battambang, Chairman Chea Sim also took part in the inaugural ceremony of a new building in the provincial hospital.

**SPK Reports Thai Incursions, Guerrilla Losses**  
*BK0305053888 Phnom Penh SPK in English*  
0215 GMT 3 May 88

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK, May 2—Thai aircraft of the F-111, F-5, A-37, and L-19 types and helicopters made 17 incursions into Kampuchea's airspace, spying over the areas of Anlung Veng, Ph'ong, Rumduol, Kouk Khpos, Samraong, O Bok, and Chan Kraham (Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province) and Malai (Banteay Meanchey Province) from 2 to 3 km inside Kampuchea.

On land, Thai troops made mortar and artillery bombardments on several Kampuchea's northwestern border areas, including Hills 310 (Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province), western Dangcum (Banteay Meanchey Province) and 505 (Battambang Province).

In the same period, Kampuchean border guards, in cooperation with Vietnamese Army volunteers, put out of action 363 Khmer reactionary troops who were sneaking across the border into Kampuchean soil for sabotage and piratical activities, including 202 killed, 58 captured, and 103 others forced to surrender.

They also seized a number of firearms and a quantity of other war materials.

**Vietnamese Said To Poison 38 People in Pursat**  
*BK0205123488 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian* 2330 GMT 2 May 88

[Excerpt] The Vietnamese enemy put poison in wells, ponds, and foodstuffs on sale in marketplaces in Kompong Pou village, Kompong Pou commune, Krakor District, Pursat Province, on 20 April, killing 38 people who drank the water or ate the poisoned food and incapacitating several others.

This is an extremely savage crime committed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. [passage omitted]

**VODK Urges World To Withhold Aid From SRV**  
*BK2704115988 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian* 2330 GMT 26 Apr 88

["The Cambodian People Appeal to All Peace- and Justice-Loving Countries the World Over To Continue Suspending Aid to Vietnam and Join Hands in Putting Greater Pressure on This Country To Force It To Quickly End Its Devastating War of Aggression in Cambodia"]

[Text] Recently, the Hanoi leaders once again shamelessly appealed to the international community for food aid to solve a serious famine in Vietnam. They explained that this serious food shortage in Vietnam was the result of their erroneous economic policies.

The entire international community is aware that Vietnam's economic bankruptcy stems from the fact that for most of the past decade the Hanoi authorities have pursued a policy of aggression and expansion, particularly by sending hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Cambodia. This Vietnamese act of aggression, invasion, and occupation in Cambodia has drained Vietnam's wealth and economic resources—as well as the manpower that would be primarily engaged for production in the agricultural and industrial sectors—bringing about a steady plunge in the volume of Vietnam's industrial and agricultural production.

This—and not the mistakes of any farm policy as claimed by the Hanoi authorities—is the true cause of the current acute famine in Vietnam. If, after 1975 when the Vietnamese liberated South Vietnam, they had refrained from sending troops to invade Cambodia and from satisfying their ambitions to lord over Indochina and had instead concentrated all of the country's dynamism and economic resources on rebuilding the country and improving the standard of living of the Vietnamese people, their economy would not now be bankrupt and the Vietnamese people would not be starving.

However, although Vietnam's economy is wretched and despite the repeated earnest calls of the international community urging Vietnam to put an end to its war of aggression in Cambodia, there is still no sign that the Hanoi leadership is prepared to end its war of aggression in Cambodia. On the contrary, the Hanoi authorities have recently intensified a large-scale recruitment campaign in Vietnam and successively sent fresh troops, more weapons, and war materiel to Cambodia to carry on their war of aggression and massacre of the Cambodian people in an attempt to materialize their Indochinese Federation strategy at all costs.

In such a situation, the Cambodian people, who are suffering badly from Vietnam's war of aggression and occupation over the past 9 years, would like to appeal to all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over not to give aid to Vietnam. We appeal to them instead to take advantage of this moment—when Vietnam is experiencing growing difficulties—to bring greater pressure to bear and force Vietnam to quickly end its war of aggression in Cambodia by withdrawing all their aggressor troops and forces from Cambodia immediately and unconditionally, allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny according to the UN resolution. Only by jointly pressuring Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops and forces from Cambodia can we end the suffering, misery, and hunger of the Cambodian as well as the Vietnamese people and can peace and stability be restored in Cambodia and the rest of Southeast Asia.

By the same token, if aid is given to Vietnam now, when the Hanoi authorities have not yet given up their aggressive and expansionist ambitions and are seeking by all tricks and means to finalize their aggression in Cambodia, it would be like a transfusion of fresh blood into the

body of a blood-starved Vietnam writhing in its death throes, thus reviving it and enabling it to carry on its war of aggression in Cambodia. This would indefinitely prolong and worsen the agony of the Cambodian and Vietnamese people. The tense situation in the region and other consequences stemming from Vietnam's act of aggression and expansion—such as the refugee problem—would remain unresolved and would become even worse, forcing the international community and especially the countries in the region to continue shouldering this burden.

Therefore, the Cambodian people hope that the peace- and justice-loving countries in the world—which have been joining hands in bringing pressure to bear on Vietnam for the past more than 9 years, urging it to withdraw troops from Cambodia and allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny according to the UN resolution—will continue to pressure Vietnam until this goal is met.

**Radio Rejects SRV Preconditions for Settlement**  
*BK0205050488 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 May 88*

[Station commentary: "Vietnam—as the Aggressor in Cambodia; Violator of International Law; Destroyer of Peace, Security, and Stability in Southeast Asia and the Pacific; and an Archcriminal—Has No Right To Set Preconditions for Settlement of the Cambodian Problem; It Must Withdraw Troops Totally and Unconditionally From Cambodia in Accordance With UN Resolutions"]

[Text] Upon arriving in Bangkok on 27 April, Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co said arrogantly that the DK forces are the obstacle to the settlement of the Cambodian problem and that only after these forces are disarmed will the Cambodian problem be resolved.

Such an arrogant statement clearly attests to the aggressive and bossy nature of the Hanoi authorities and their state of impasse and defeat in the war of aggression against Cambodia.

The whole world community is well aware that the Cambodian problem was caused by the Vietnamese sending more than 250,000 troops to invade and occupy DK—an independent and sovereign state and a full-fledged member of the United Nations and the Non-aligned Movement—with the full support and assistance from its boss, the Soviet international expansionists, in an attempt to annex Cambodia into its Indochinese federation in accordance with Vietnamese and Soviet expansionist strategies.

This Vietnamese act of aggression and occupation in Cambodia constitutes a most brazen and savage violation of the UN Charter and international laws, particularly the law concerning relations among states. Worse



still, to realize this criminal design for aggression and expansion, during the past nearly 10 years the Hanoi aggressors have not only massacred Cambodian people in all sorts of ways but they have also ordered their troops in Cambodia to invade Thai border areas, shell Thai territory, plant mines in Thai soil, and cause clashes with Thai troops repeatedly, thus causing permanent tension in all of Southeast Asia. Moreover, this Vietnamese aggression has caused an outflow of large numbers of refugees from Cambodia, Laos, and even Vietnam itself, thus causing a heavy burden in the region and for the entire world community.

Concerning these serious problems, the United Nations—the world's highest body—has adopted nine successive resolutions. These resolutions demand that Vietnam withdraw its aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia—and thus allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny, settle the Cambodian problem through political means, and restore peace and stability in Cambodia and this region. By doing so, the other problems, including the refugee problem, caused by the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia will also be resolved. However, the Hanoi authorities have refused to comply with these just and correct resolutions. On the contrary, they have denounced the United Nations, carried on their crimes against the Cambodian people, and continued to violate Thai territory, thus causing the regional situation to become more and more tense.

The Hanoi authorities are archcriminals. They have committed heinous crimes—committing aggression against and occupying Cambodia, violating the UN Charter and international laws, and creating the refugee problem—which cannot be pardoned by the world community. Therefore, they have no right to set any preconditions for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. They must withdraw their troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia in order to allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The DK forces are the children of Cambodia. They have the right to take up arms and struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors to liberate their nation and defend their national independence and sovereignty. This right is inalienable by Vietnam or anyone else. Moreover, their struggle is to defend not only their country and race, but also the UN Charter, international laws, and peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region—in opposition to the Vietnamese-Soviet aggressive and expansionist strategies against this region.

The Hanoi authorities have called for the disarming or elimination of the DK forces because these forces constitute an iron pin which has pricked the Vietnamese throat and prevented them from successfully swallowing up Cambodia. During the past nearly 10 years, the Vietnamese have tried in vain to get rid of this iron pin

on the battlefield. This is why the Vietnamese have tried to get rid of this iron pin through diplomatic maneuvers, so that they will be able to totally annex Cambodia for use as a springboard to serve their forward drive in accordance with their regional aggression and expansionist strategy—part of their Soviet boss' global aggression and expansionist strategy in this region.

The world community, and particularly the countries in this region, are well aware of this Vietnamese maneuver. Tran Quang Co's reiterating of this maneuver clearly shows that Vietnam does not really want to settle the Cambodian problem through political means. On the contrary, Vietnam still adheres to its Indochinese federation and its strategies of regional aggression and expansionism.

Therefore, the world community will continue to pressure Vietnam and support the just struggle waged by the Cambodian people and the tripartite CGDK. This enables them to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors and cause more serious, all-round difficulties for them, until the Vietnamese are compelled to solve the Cambodian problem through political means by withdrawing their aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia and allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny in accordance with the nine UN resolutions.

**DPRK Minister's Message on DK Anniversary**  
*BK0305055988 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 May 88*

["Greetings message on DK's 13th founding anniversary from His Excellency Kim Yong-nam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the DPRK, to His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan"—dated 16 April]

[Text] To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs:

I would like to extend warmest greetings to your excellency on the occasion of the DK's National Day.

I am convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and peoples will further strengthen and develop.

I also wish the Cambodian people greater victories in their efforts to defend their national independence and sovereignty.

[Signed] Kim Yong-nam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the DPRK

[Dated] Pyongyang, 16 April 1988

## Indonesia

### Parliamentarians Meet Soviet Delegation BK0205100088 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0855 GMT 2 May 88

[Text] Jakarta, May 2 (ANTARA)—The visiting parliamentary delegation of the Soviet Union, led by Gilshviliy, met the BKSAP (Interparliamentary Cooperation Body) of the Indonesian Parliament, led by BKSAP Chairman Sarwo Edhie Wibowo, at Parliament building at Senayan here Monday (2 May).

After the meeting which lasted for one and a half hours, Gilshviliy told the press, that the delegation's visit to Indonesia was in the framework of the traditional contacts.

Prior to the meeting with the BKSAP, the delegation from the Soviet Union paid a courtesy call on Parliament/People's Assembly's Speaker M. Kharis Suhud.

Kharis Suhud said, Indonesia-Soviet Union relations, in particular the relations between their respective Parliaments are gradually becoming more stable.

At this meeting the Parliament of the Soviet Union extend an invitation to the Indonesian Parliament to send a delegation to visit the Soviet Union.

At the meeting of the parliamentary delegation of the Soviet Union with the BKSAP, the BKSAP chairman was accompanied by the chairman of the Commissions of Parliament, among others Walton Silitonga, the chairman of Commission I of Parliament which is in charge of foreign and security/defense affairs and information.

During the meeting the BKSAP chairman asked explanations about perestroika and glasnost, the new policies of the Soviet Union.

Gilshviliy who is also deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Soviet Union, explained that perestroika is a change in the basic principles of socialism.

Both policies have in general been favourably received by the people, Gilshviliy said.

Asked by MP Mrs Mien Sugandi, parliamentary delegation member of the Soviet Union, Wren Lobodova, said that the Soviet parliament has 1,500 members, 33 per cent or 492 are women.

The Soviet Union's population of 281 million people consist more than 50 per cent of women (149 million).

### FRG Development Minister Arrives in Jakarta BK0205054088 Jakarta Domestic Service In Indonesia 0300 GMT 2 May 88

[Text] FRG Minister for Development Cooperation Hans Klein, who is now visiting Indonesia, is scheduled to pay a courtesy call on President Suharto and hold talks with a number of cabinet ministers tomorrow.

Hans Klein arrived in Jakarta yesterday (1 May) and will end his official visit on 5 May after holding a series of talks on economic matters with Indonesian leaders. The FRG is one of Indonesia's donor countries grouped in the Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia, IGGI.

### President Increases in Aid BK0205133488 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1212 GMT 3 May 88

[Text] Jakarta, May 3 (ANTARA-DANA)—West German's financial and technical aid to Indonesia will increase by ten per cent this year compared with that of the previous year, whereas budget for the West German Ministry for Development Cooperation only increase by 0.9 per cent, visiting West German Minister for Development Cooperation Hans Klein declared here Tuesday.

Speaking to newsmen after paying a courtesy call on President Suharto at Elan Glada Presidential Office here, he further said that the West German financial aid to Indonesia as a whole will reach a total of US\$280 million.

He said a part of the aid will be committed for the Ombilin steam-powered electricity plant (PLTU Ombilin). However, he went on, there is still a possibility to use the fund for other development projects.

Answering a question on his government's view on investment climate in Indonesia, Minister Klein, who was accompanied by West German Ambassador to Indonesia Theodor Wilms, said that Indonesia's readiness to repay her foreign debts without rescheduling will encourage foreign businessmen to invest their capital in the country.

He also said that President Suharto told him of difficulties faced by Indonesia, particularly after the drastic price drops of various commodities and the fluctuation of US dollar against yen and mark.

The two leaders also agreed to further step up the existing cooperation between the two countries.

### Australian Envoy on Visiting Journalists BK0205080888 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0633 GMT 2 May 88

[Text] Jakarta, May 2 (ANTARA-DANA)—Australian ambassador to Indonesia Sir Michael has expressed the hope that Indonesia would be able to provide an



in-depth information to the visiting five Australian journalists on the current situation in the country for being widely reported in Australia.

Speaking to newsmen after paying a call on Vice President Sudharmono here Monday, the Australian envoy said the visit was a means for Australian journalists to obtain the first hand information on Indonesia.

The five Australian journalists are in Indonesia for two-week and three-week visits.

The Indonesian Government in April 1986 banned the visit of Australian journalists after an Australian daily, SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, published an article considered as humiliating President Suharto. But on April 21, the Indonesian Government informed the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra on the issuance of visas for Peter Hastings from the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and four other Australian journalists.

Ambassador Morison warmly welcomed the Indonesian Government's decision for the posting of a correspondent of the AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS (AAP) in Jakarta.

Concerning his meeting with vice President Sudharmono, the Australian ambassador said that he just conveyed his government's invitation to the vice president to pay an official visit to Australia.

He further said that during the meeting he and the vice president also agreed that the existing relations between the two neighbouring countries could be further strengthened through the exchange of visits by officials of both governments.

## Briefs

### Copyright Agreement With EC

Jakarta, April 29 (ANTARA-OANA)—Indonesia and the European Community (EC) have signed an exchange of letters in connection with the protection of copyrights in the field of sound recordings, in particular regarding the production of sound cassettes. Resident Representative of the Commission of the EC R. Weak said here Friday the exchange of the letters was done in Brussels on Wednesday by the Indonesian ambassador to Belgium, Atmono Suryo, and Chairman of the EC Willy de Clercq. R. Weak said that through the exchange of letters, Indonesia will grant, as from June 1, 1988, to European production of sound recordings the same protection as accorded to their own nationals. It is understood that the European Community will also accord to Indonesia the same legal protection in the production of cassette recordings as to their European ones, he added. (Excerpt) [BK2904132188 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1229 GMT 29 Apr 88]

## Laos

**Gen Sisavat Said Removed as Chief of Staff**  
*BK0305063488 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai*  
0530 GMT 3 May 88

[Text] Answering questions concerning the news that General Sisavat Keobounphan had been removed from the post of chief of the General Staff of the LPA, Deputy Foreign Minister 2d Lieutenant Phengat Limpaphan said the Foreign Ministry is checking out this news, which was received yesterday. There might have been a reshuffle since Gen Sisavat holds several positions.

Asked whether such a reshuffle would affect the agreements reached between Thailand and Laos, the deputy foreign minister said he did not think so, because the agreements were concluded between the two states.

**Phoun Sipaseut's Message to UN on Thai Border**  
*BK0105122188 Vientiane KPL in English*  
0920 GMT 30 Apr 88

["Text" of Phoun Sipaseut message to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the Thai-Lao border dispute]

[Text] Vientiane, April 30 (OANA-KPL)—Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the Lao PDR, on February 22 [date as received] sent a letter to the UN general secretary, Javier Perez de Cuellar informing the latter the Lao position on the settlement of the Lao-Thai border conflict.

Following is the text of the message:

I have the honour to express my appreciation for the attention and efforts deployed by you in connection with the peaceful and early settlement of the border conflict occurring at the Lao Boten District, Sayaboury Province and the Thai Chat Trakan District, Phitsanulok Province. Adhering to the spirit of the letters exchanged between the heads of the governments of both countries as well as respecting the cease-fire decision reached on February 17 and 24, 1988 between the military delegations of both countries and supporting the principle of equality and the 1907 Franco-Siamese Treaty as well as the relevant maps, the Government of the Lao PDR has formed its delegation to hold talks with the Thai delegation held in Bangkok on March 3-4 and in Vientiane on March 17-18, 1988.

The objective of the Lao Government at these two rounds of talks with the Thai delegation was aimed at finding a fast and lasting solution to the differences in the said contentious region and to lay the foundation for the relations of peace, friendship, good neighbourly and cooperation between the two countries in accordance with the joint communiqués reached between Laos and

Thailand in 1979 and the 1907 Franco-Siamese Treaty, thus contributing to the safeguarding of peace and stability in the region and the world.

In this regard, the Lao side has proposed that the basic principle for the dialogue must be the following:

1. The two sides must respect the border as defined in the treaty, protocol and minutes signed between France and Siam as well as other relevant legal documents including the maps both sides had in the past recognised and honoured.

2. The settlement of the dispute must be done on the basis [of] equality, respect for each other's independence sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

3. As far as the borderline at the contentious area between Boten District and Thai Chat Trakan District is concerned, one must take as a basis the 1907 Franco-Siamese Treaty, the annexed protocol and other relevant legal documents while scrupulously upholding the essence of the letter. In addition, one must also take into consideration the state of actual administration as practised in each country in the past.

4. The settlement of this question must be carried out in conformity with the international principles and practices regarding the settlement of various problems and incidents by means of peace, so doing it will restore the close relations and friendship between the two nations.

In the course of the two rounds of talks, the delegation of the Lao Government has demonstrated its good will, sincerity and great responsibility in order to solve the dispute by presenting solid and sound proofs on various grounds.

On legal ground; the Lao side presented the evidence while scrupulously and fully abiding to the provisions of Clause II of the protocol annexed to the treaty of March 23, 1907 which only speak of the Nam Houang River having its source at Phou Khao Mieng as the borderline. The Thai side, however, did not adhere to such legal provisions because it claimed that Nam Houang Nga as the borderline, but this river was not in any way mentioned in Clause II of the said protocol. In addition, the Lao side presented as proofs other legal binding documents which indicated the acknowledgement by France and Siam that the Nam Houang which has its source in Phou Khao Mieng as the borderline. The Lao side demonstrated to the Thai side that there has not been any document prior or subsequent to the March 23, 1907 treaty and the annexed protocol which stipulates Nam Houang Nga as the borderline. In the Franco-Siamese Treaty which stipulated that the Nam Houang River, which has its source at the Khao Mieng mountain is the frontier. [sentence as received] The Lao side has proved

to the Thai side that there are no document, no agreement made before or after the 1907 treaty and protocol attached to it which was mentioned the Nam Houang Nga as the frontier.

— In the field of administration

The Lao side has provided evidences that this territory which was before under the French sovereignty was then transferred under the Lao sovereignty. Thailand has always recognized this borderline and had never until the recent incident violated it. Certain deeds and statements made also confirmed that Thailand recognized the sovereignty of Laos over this area.

— In the field of cartography

The Lao side has shown evidences that the map produced by the Thai side as a proof of the border demarcation has no legal value since Clause Two of the protocol annexed to the 1907 treaty did not at any point specify that there was a map attached to it.

The Lao side has proved to the Thai side that the latter was in a state of confusion and doubt regarding the map which it used to present its case. This can be seen in the fact that it has changed its positions three times on the subject of this map: first, the Thai side claimed that this map was annexed to the 1907 treaty, following the Lao side's sound argument. It then declared that the map was similar to the one annexed to the treaty, and in the subsequent sessions it went on to claim that this map was made subsequent to the 1907 treaty. The Lao side held that since there was no map annexed to the 1907 treaty, all maps made in conformity with the provisions in Clause Two of the 1907 protocol must be consulted in the examination of the border dispute at this area. As far as the map relating to the three Lao hamlets occupied by Thailand in 1984 which was energetically rejected at that time by Thailand, it was made in conformity with Clause Two of the 1907 Treaty thus legalized by it. Therefore this map can serve as a valid evidence.

The fact, that the Thai side wants the Lao side to accept the maps which are not mentioned in the 23rd of March 1907 treaty and which are not conforms to Clause Two of the protocol attached to the treaty, neither conform to the legal norms nor to the international practices and therefore it is not acceptable to the Lao side. [sentence as received]

As far as the establishment of a joint technical committee to inspect and demarcate the frontier in the disputed area, the Lao side does not reject the creation of such a committee which it considers as an appropriate mechanism for the settlement of these urgent problems—such was included in the overall proposals of the Lao Government as stipulated in the message of H.E. Kaysona Phomviharn, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR addressed on February 11, 1988, to H.E. Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand,



the content of which was brought to your excellency's attention in my telegramme dated on the same day. The Lao side considers in addition that in order that this joint committee effectively accomplishes its task, the governmental delegations of the two countries must beforehand agree upon the basic principles regarding the settlement of the question of demarcating the frontier at the disputed area in which, first of all, it must respect the internal content of Clause Two of the protocol annexed to the March 23, 1907 treaty which spells out:

On Luang Prabang side, in the south, the frontier starts from the Mekong at the mouth of the Nam Heuang River and follows (the length) of this river until it reaches its source located at Phou Khao Mieng.

From that point, the frontier follows the watershed line between the Mekong and the Menam and reaches the Mekong at the place called Keng-Pha-Dai—conforming to the line traced by the previous commission of demarcation of January 7, 1906.

This proposition of the Lao side is reasonable since Clause Two of the protocol annexed to the March 23, 1907 treaty alone mentions about the borderline in this disputed area which is in conformity with the legal principles and international practices. But the Thai side persists to refuse this reasonable proposition by alleging that the Lao side has arbitrarily deleted certain parts of the 1907 treaty to back up its case. If the Thai side sincerely wishes to settle the border dispute and if it respects and abides to the treaty of March 23, 1907 and its annexed protocol with good faith as it has incessantly professed, it must accept Clause Two of the protocol in its totality as the basis for the settlement of this border dispute.

The Government of the Lao PDR is willing to restore and consolidate the border coordination commission between the two countries which was created in the framework of the 1979 Lao-Thai joint communiques which the Lao side has scrupulously and constantly abided to while trying to consolidate the role of this commission. This commission has not been able to function because the Thai side has not fully fulfilled its obligations as stipulated in the joint communiques: to make the entire Lao-Thai border (river and land) a border of peace and friendship on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and legitimate interests of each country and on the principle of settlement of the disputes by means of peace.

The Lao side holds that for the moment the pressing problem is to urgently and definitely solve the border conflict in the area of the Lao Boten District and Thai Chat Trakan District as assigned to it by the heads of both governments. The success in settling this dispute

would create favourable conditions for this border coordination commission to effectively accomplish its mission of development of cooperation in economic, commercial, cultural fields and others between the two countries.

The Lao PDR holds that even though the two rounds of talks between the governmental delegations of the two countries have not reached any agreement, they have nevertheless established a basis and made a step forward towards peaceful settlement of the border dispute in the said area, which in effect conforms to the present epochal tendency. With this in mind and in the interest of the long and lasting friendship between the two people—Lao and Thai, in the interest of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia and in the world, the minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR on March 23, 1988 submitted a letter to the Thai side explaining to the latter the position of the Lao Government on the disputed problems which are the object of the bilateral discussions and informing the latter that the government delegation of the Lao PDR is ready to attend the 3rd round of talks in Bangkok. But until now, the Thai side has not yet given its answer. I hope that the Thai Government will adopt a constructive position in order to meet the expectation and aspiration of the Lao and The peoples as well as the world-peace-loving people.

In conclusion I would like to reaffirm that the Lao Government will spare no efforts and will do its best to rapidly and peacefully solve the border dispute and I appeal to your excellency continue a valuable support in this matter.

**Commentary Views Dissolution of Thai House**  
*BK0205155588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
1200 GMT 1 May 88

[Station commentary: "Why Has the Thai House of Representatives Been Dissolved Three Times in the Past 8 Years?"]

[Text] Thai government radio reported on the evening of 29 April that a royal decree was issued to dissolve the House of Representatives. This is the third dissolution of the Thai House of Representatives by the government of Prem Tinsulanon, who has been prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand for (the past 8) years now. The radio also said that a new general election will be held on 24 July this year. This will be the 15th general election in the history of the Thai Assembly, during which the House of Representatives has been dissolved six or seven times already.

Of course, this is an internal affair of Thailand. However, the people of the world in general are also interested in this development, and in particular, the Thai people. They are wondering why the Thai House of Representatives has been dissolved three times in the course of 8 years. Various viewpoints have been expressed on this issue. Some Thai officials suggest that

dissolving the House is a natural phenomenon, because it is carried out in accordance with the Constitution of Thailand. But many people say that the increasingly bitter internal bickering among Thai political circles was the primary cause of the dissolution of the House of Representatives this time.

Nevertheless, commenting on the frequent dissolutions of the Thai House of Representatives, certain political observers both in Thailand and abroad have attributed as a primary cause the mismanagement of the political policy by the Thai Government, especially the foreign policy. This view seems to be shared by many people, because it seems reasonable. If one looks closely at the reality in Thailand, one can see that the mounting irreparable conflicts among Thai political circles have stemmed from certain mistakes made by the Thai Government in pursuing its foreign policy. The introduction for deliberation in the Thai Parliament of the Copyright Bill to protect U.S. intellectual property caused tremendous conflicts in Thai political circles, to the point that 16 cabinet members from a political party in the Thai coalition government tendered their resignations. If made into law, this bill will cause severe hardships for the Thai people in general and Thai workers in particular. Also, Thailand's prolonged border conflicts with certain neighboring countries—such as Malaysia, Burma, the PRK, and Laos—which have caused great losses to the lives and property of both the Thai people and the people in the neighboring countries, also stem from the reactionary and erroneous foreign policy pursued by Thailand itself.

The primary cause of the Lao-Thai border conflict in the area of Na Banoi canton, Boten District, Laos' Sayaboury Province, which recently led to fierce fighting and killing between Thai and Lao, has also been attributed to the implementation of erroneous policy—which runs counter to the trend of the present era—by the Thai Government. However, when the Armed Forces of the two countries were instructed by the Lao and Thai Governments to carry out a diplomatic mission to successfully resolve the problem, subsequently leading to a cessation of hostilities between the two countries, the bad elements in Thailand—especially those in charge of foreign policy—were very indignant and tried to create rifts within Thailand. These elements have clearly displayed their reactionary nature by trying to resort to the use of force to settle the Lao-Thai border problem. This can be clearly seen from the prolonged delay in the negotiations between the delegations of the Kingdom of Thailand and the LPDR Governments.

As everyone is fully aware, the delegations of the two governments have already held two rounds of talks. It is now Thailand's turn to invite a Lao Government delegation to a third round of talks in Bangkok. The Lao side is completely ready to leave for Bangkok to continue the negotiations with the Thai side to peacefully settle the remaining problems. But so far, no one knows when the third round of talks in Bangkok will be convened.

All this clearly shows that the erroneous and reactionary foreign policy pursued by Thailand is the primary cause of the irreparable internal conflicts within Thailand, to the point that the House of Representatives in that country has been dissolved three times during the past 8 years. If the erroneous Thai foreign policy is not changed, not only will the Thai House of Representatives be dissolved time and again, but more and more disasters will also be brought upon the Thai people and the Thai nation. As a result, the good-neighborly relations between Thailand and its neighbors will be increasingly undermined. Such developments, of course, run counter to the common trend in the world and in this region, as the people of the world want only to peacefully coexist with one another and to settle all conflicts through peaceful negotiations.

**PASASON Editorial Celebrates May Day**  
*BK0205061988 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
*0000 GMT 1 May 88*

[PASASON 1 May editorial: "Enhancing 1 May Spirit, Let Our Multiethnic Working Class and Laboring People Continue To March Forward"]

[Text] Today, 1 May, marks another anniversary of the day of great unity in struggle, the day of displaying of forces, and the day of the great festival of victory of the working class and laboring people throughout the world. This year, the anniversary of May Day comes at a time when our entire nation is positively bringing into full play the resolution of the fourth party congress and is particularly striving to compete in implementing the fifth resolution of the fourth party Central Committee.

Therefore, the celebration of May Day this year is considered to be of special significance, not only for the working class throughout the world, but also for our Lao working class and laboring people, because this year our Lao trade unions at various levels have organized and are organizing their congresses with a view to consolidating and strengthening—in all respects—the organizational system at their own levels. At the same time, our Lao trade unions have been also carrying out emulation campaigns to score achievements to welcome the Second National Trade Union Congress, which will be held soon, thereby causing our entire country to be filled with a pleasant and bright atmosphere, with the trend toward the changes in accordance with new viewpoints—in particular the viewpoints in the economic, political, and social fields.

Over the past year, although the world and regional situation has complexly changed and the imperialists and reactionary powers have not yet abandoned their schemes to obstruct and sabotage the revolutionary cause of our country, under the LPRP's leadership we have achieved successes in many fields in the cause of defending the country and building socialism. Noteworthy is that our multiethnic working class and laboring people have carried out activities in coordination with



the common struggle of the workers and laboring people throughout the world for peace and disarmament and in opposition to war and the arms race—in particular the nuclear arms race—thus significantly contributing to the struggle to systematically fulfill the two strategic tasks of the party. Of these, the significant contribution made by our multiethnic working class and laboring people is the movement to turn a number of grass-roots state economic units to implementing the socialist business accounting system—the economic system which has the decisive role in carrying out the cause of developing the socialist economy in our country.

Along with the progress achieved in socioeconomic development, the contingent of our Lao workers has further developed and matured in all respects. The understanding of our Lao workers in the political field has been further enhanced, while their understanding in the cultural and technical fields has been raised to a higher level. The number of experienced workers has increased with each passing day. Many initiatives in carrying out production have been observed. New, firm steps in management have also been achieved; subsequently, production has been daily carried out ever more efficiently, and the quality of products has been raised to a higher level.

The achievements scored over the past year have proved the significant role of our Lao working class and laboring people in contributing to the common victories of the entire nation. All these have mainly resulted from the correct line and policies adopted for implementation in each stage by our party and state, which have appropriately set advance steps in conformity with the practical conditions of our country. They have also resulted from the perseverance, endeavors, unique solidarity, and high determination of our Lao working class and laboring people in translating into reality all resolutions, instructions, plans, and policies of our party and state.

Along with the aforesaid achievements, we must also understand that we still have some weak points, shortcomings, and many difficulties, and that, based on new tasks and new requirements as set forth by our party and state in the new stage, our Lao working class and laboring people still have to further make an endeavor to overcome those weak points and shortcomings. At the same time they must promote and expand good points to further enhance the role of the working class to be worthy of being entrusted with new tasks by the party and state.

On this glorious occasion of the 102d anniversary of May Day, let our multiethnic Lao workers, state employees, and laboring people throughout the country strengthen internal solidarity; always uphold vigilance; further make an endeavor, promote and expand the spirit of collective mastery, the spirit of self-reliance, and the spirit of building their own strength; and together strive to compete in scoring new, still greater achievements to welcome the second national congress of trade union representatives.

Let our Lao workers, state employees, and laboring people strive to fulfill the targets as stipulated in the socioeconomic development plan for 1988 and systematically translate into reality the fifth resolution of the fourth party Central Committee, with a view to leading our cause of national defense and socialist construction to firmly march forward.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP with Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane—our beloved and respected leader—as head, in the spirit of promoting and expanding the 1 May spirit, let our multiethnic working class and laboring people throughout the country march forward and further enhance and strengthen the worker-peasant alliance to successfully fulfill their noble and glorious cause.

Long live the 1 May spirit!

**Nouhak Phoumasavan at District Party Session**  
*HK0305101488 Vientiane KPL in English*  
*0907 GMT 3 May 88*

[Text] Vientiane, May 3 (KPL)—The 5th session of Viengkai District party committee, northern Province of Houa Phan, was solemnly opened on April 29 having as honorary chairman Nouhak Phoumasavan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Present as guests of honour were Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP CC, head of the committee in charge of Houa Phan Province, and party delegates from Samtai, Siangkho and Viangthong Districts, Houa Phan Province.

Seventy-seven delegates representing 593 party members from various services and production bases in the district attended the session.

Addressing the session, the vice-chairman hailed the achievements and victories scored by party members and people of the district in the past two years. He also spoke of the special characteristics and potentialities of the district.

## **Philippines**

**NDF Warns Against U.S. Bases Extension**  
*HK0305083388 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE*  
*in English 3 May 88 p 6*

[Text] A-geles City—The National Democratic Front here, saying the ongoing review of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement (MBA) was nothing but a "grand charade" designed to perpetuate American presence in the Philippines, yesterday vowed to escalate hostilities against U.S. targets here.

The rebel warning was carried in a statement distributed in the overnight protest by hundreds of leftist demonstrators in front of Clark Air Base Sunday.

"The MBA review is part of a systematic campaign to lend credence to the prearranged extension of the bases' stay beyond 1991," the NDF Central Lizon said in the statement, which was written in Tagalog.

The NDF said it was supporting the New People's Army in carrying out more military actions and in imposing so-called revolutionary justice against U.S. military personnel, multinational corporations and other foreign installations as part of efforts to end U.S. presence here.

Communist rebels had earlier admitted carrying out at least three armed operations against U.S. personnel, including the murder last year of three U.S. servicemen outside Clark to protest what they say is increased U.S. interference in the country.

"All these will come to an end when the final vestige of U.S. domination in the Philippines is eradicated," the statement said. "No amount of money can purchase the sovereignty and dignity of our country."

Sunday's protest was participated in by some 5,000 demonstrators led by the militant Workers' Alliance of Region 3, who engaged hundreds of riot troops in an overnight standoff that ended yesterday morning.

The demonstrators marched all the way from Angeles City towards the U.S. base but were prevented from occupying the main gate by contingents of civil disturbance units backed by heavily armed troops.

**European Firms Surveyed on Bases Pullout**  
*HK0205125188 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English*  
*2 May 88 pp 1, 4*

[By Raissa Espinosa-Robles]

[Text] European firms will stay on even if the U.S. bases pull out of the country, the head of the European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines (ECCP) told BUSINESS STAR. Karel Ehrnreich said most of the ECCP members have indicated to him that the bases pullout "would not have any major effect on European investments."

A recent confidential survey conducted by the Center for Research and Communication (CRC) among multinational firms not only supports Ehrnreich's statement. It also shows that not all U.S. firms link their stay to the continued presence of the bases.

Jose Mario Cuyegkeng, a CRC economist, disclosed in general terms the results of the survey in a paper entitled "Retention of the U.S. Military Facilities: Economic Argument."

Cuyegkeng said that "among the investors (surveyed), the Europeans believe that they will not be significantly affected with the removal of the bases." European firms account for some 20 percent of the total Central Bank-approved direct foreign investments of \$2.731 billion as of 1986.

However, "among the Americans, there is a significant link between their investments and the presence of the bases," Cuyegkeng said. Using 1986 figures, the CRC economist calculated that this attitude affects around 10 percent to 20 percent or from \$150 million to \$300 million of the \$1.55 billion total American investments. These investments account for 56.8 percent of total foreign investments in the country.

As for the Japanese firms which account for 13.6 percent of total foreign investments, the CRC drew a blank. "Japanese respondents to other surveys did not reply," Cuyegkeng said.

Based on the survey results, he concluded that "the removal of the bases will bring with its departure disinvestments and lower investment growth in the impact year (immediate term) but can be replaced by the more risk-calculating Europeans in the short- and medium-term as long as the economic fundamentals are in place and that political stability and labor or industrial peace will mark the succeeding years."

Ehrnreich and a high level official of an American multinational company explained to BUSINESS STAR the differences in attitudes of European and American firms.

As example, Ehrnreich pointed to the Philips Group of Companies in the Philippines where he is the general manager and president. "We established very clear long-term objectives for our company in the Philippines and the first objective is continuity. We try to integrate as deeply as possible (into Philippine society)," he said.

Asked to explain further, he said that through over a hundred years of multinational experience in various countries, this Dutch-based company "has gone through many political ups and downs. So we don't get very much excited about such things."

A Filipino who is a high official in an American firm and who worked previously in a European firm echoed Ehrnreich's statements. He said: "European investments are generally for long term because they are here to stay. American firms are for profit-taking. They want to get their money back immediately for every investment they make."



He added that this attitude has even prompted some American firms to use illicit methods like transfer pricing to take out profits. He also said that this attitude seems to be bred by the climate of intense competition resulting in rampant takeovers that pervades American business.

Asked if he thinks the firm which he works for would pull out if the bases go, he said he does not think so because it is very profitable and would continue to profit even without the bases.

European firms and Philips Philippines in particular, scored a major coup when President Aquino graced the celebration of Philips Philippines last Feb. 11 for winning three international inter-company awards. In 1985 when many foreign firms had stopped investing and some even pulled out, Philips International sent over Ehrnreich, one of its "turnaround managers." This nuclear physicist-turned manager started investing P200 million a year and marketing here and abroad aggressively. Thus when ECCP heard Arthur Gilmour retired, Ehrnreich was the logical choice as replacement.

Some senators have privately expressed a marked preference for European investors over the Japanese and Americans because they said the Philippines has had no colonial experience with the former.

**Manglapus Leaves for FRG Ministerial Meeting**  
*HK2904105188 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*  
*0700 GMT 29 Apr 88*

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus left today for Dusseldorf, FRG. Manglapus will attend the Seventh ASEAN and EEC ministerial meeting. As a result, the plenary sessions on the bases treaty review have been temporarily suspended. Manglapus will return to the country on 16 May.

However, Ambassador Leonides Caday said that both panels would continue discussions on the agenda initially agreed upon by U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt and Secretary Raul Manglapus.

**Committee To Consolidate Land Bill Versions**  
*HK3004013388 Manila Far East Broadcasting*  
*Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Apr 88*

[Text] Senate President Jovito Salonga yesterday announced that the Senate Conference Committee on the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) will be headed by Senator Heherson Alvarez. Designated as committee members are Senators Agapito Aquino, Edgardo Angara, Ernesto Maceda, Aquilino Pimentel Jr., Santanina Rasul, Alberto Romulo, Rene Saguisag, Neptali Gonzales, Teofisto Guingona, and Juan Ponce Enrile.

The Senate panel members will join their counterparts in the House of Representatives to thresh out differences in the two CARP bills approved separately by the two legislative bodies. The House bill pegged the retention limit at 7 hectares for the landowners and 3 hectares for each of his direct heirs. The Senate version pegged the retention limit at five hectares for the landowner and none for his heirs.

Salonga said the joint Senate-House conference committee will try to arrive at a compromise so that a consolidated version of the two approved bills will be prepared for approval by Malacanang. [Words indistinct] that would be given priority by the joint committee are the foreclosed lands that have been privatized, corporate landholdings, the mode of compensation for the lands to be subdivided among the landless farmers, and the landholdings of multinational corporations.

**Reimposition of Death Penalty Approved**  
*HK2904100188 Quizon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog*  
*0300 GMT 29 Apr 88*

[Text] The lower house has approved a proposal to reimpose the death penalty on persons who commit heinous crimes. Passed on second reading was House Bill No 295, sponsored by several congressmen headed by Pablo Garcia of Cebu. Garcia said the death penalty will be imposed on those guilty of treason, murder, robbery with murder, robbery with rape, robbery with attempted murder, kidnapping, rape, piracy, the hijacking of ships and planes, the planting and sale of marijuana, and the trafficking of prohibited drugs. According to Garcia, Congress decided to reimpose the death penalty to preserve law and order. He said there was no mention of the death penalty being imposed for the crime of rebellion. Garcia noted that the Philippines is the only country in Asia which does not impose the death penalty.

**De Villa, Ramos on Marcos' Mother's Request**  
*HK0305085788 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*  
*0700 GMT 3 May 88*

[Text] Here is Gabby Salcedo reporting from Malacanang:

[Begin recording] Good afternoon, Henry. President Corazon Aquino declined to issue a statement regarding the possible return of former President Marcos. This is in connection with the serious condition of his mother, Dona Josefa Edralin Marcos, who is now confined in the Veterans Memorial Medical Hospital. Dona Josefa sent a letter to President Aquino signed with her thumb mark. Here is the letter, written in English:

Her Excellency Corazon Aquino,

As I write this letter, I am now in Suite A of the Veterans Memorial Hospital to where I was rushed yesterday morning, 1 May, upon the advice and concern of my medical attendants. I am now 95 years old and I feel that

I have lived my usefulness in this world. My end beckons me. I know I am about to render my own accounting with my maker. I leave our world content. My dying wish, the one thing that will put a smile upon my lips when I leave this world is to see my Ferdinand by my bedside, as I say good-bye to all of you who have been part of my mundane existence. May God bless you with all the compassion, understanding, and the undying love of a mother to her own child, especially in the sunset hours of my being.

Pray grant me this wish and this privilege as one mother to another for the love of all. Thank you very much for your kind attention.

Respectfully yours,

[Signed] Dona Josefa Edralin Vda. de Marcos.

Another letter was also enclosed, this from Dr Pacifico Marcos and Mrs Fortuna Marcos Barba on the same issue.

We tried to get a response from President Aquino, but she refused to comment on the matter, as did Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos.

We were also able to interview Armed Forces chief General Renato de Villa. He said that there is a need for a careful study of the matter and to compare the present situation with the past. He clarified that the decision on this issue is political.

[Begin recording in English] [De Villa] This is really to be a political decision and not a military decision.

[Question indistinct]

[De Villa] Now, we can implement policy and we implement policy.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] security risk?

[De Villa] We will have to assess at this point in time if the conditions in the past are still the same as of today.

[Reporter] Do you think the past condition is still the same?

[De Villa] We certainly still have a serious threat situation to the country coming from the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA. We don't want additional problems at this time.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] threats from the loyalists?

[De Villa] I think, in so far as that is concerned, we have not had much from them lately. Although, last Sunday there were a lot of graffiti that sprouted all over Manila.

[Reporter] From the loyalists?

[De Villa] Related to the loyalist cause. We did not mind it very much because there was something else that we have been attending to.

[Question indistinct]

[De Villa] I did not give an assessment in the meeting because most of the things we talked about, while insurgency was mentioned as a major problem, and we admitted it.

The insurgency being a major problem in Regions 1 and 2, as everybody knows, most of the subjects that were discussed were in the area of economic development—the irrigation systems, the highways, infrastructures, and the like. [end recording]

Meanwhile, we were able to interview Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos regarding the suppression of the communist insurgency in Regions 1 and 2. The provinces of Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte, and the Mountain Province belong to Region 1:

[Begin recording in English] [Ramos] We talked about the insurgency situation in Regions 1 and 2, and the Cordillera Administrative Region [CAR]. The overall consensus was that we do lack additional units and troops in that area. And so on the part of the Armed Forces of the Defense Department, we will accelerate the organization of the Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Units which will replace the CHDF's. In addition, the members of Congress present manifested their support for the requested supplemental budgets for the Armed Forces of the Philippines. And then, for my part, I requested very strongly the organization of civilian volunteer organizations [words indistinct] the constitution and already covered by the [words indistinct] from the Department of Local Government and the Department of National Defense. To be accelerated, you do not have to be a [congressman]. But this is really the responsibility of the communities themselves together with the peace and order councils. So we will [words indistinct] to bring about a better solution of peace and order in Regions 1, 2, and the CAR.

[Reporter] So what is the situation of having the mother of former President Marcos [words indistinct]?

[Ramos] Well, she is now being attended to by the Veterans Memorial Medical Center [VMMC] which is a government medical institution. She happens to be the dependent of two veterans, ex-president Marcos and his brother Doctor Pacifico Marcos. And so that is perfectly legal and authorized. According to the latest medical bulletin from the VMMC, she is in stable condition. But, of course, because of her age, she has many ailments and does not completely respond to the medication being given her. The VMMC staff is being assisted by several specialists at the request of the family. And so we can say that she is in the best of medical hands right now. [end recording]



**Aquino's 'Directive'**  
HK0305091300 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 3 May 86

[Italics denote passages in English]

[Text] We have a report from Malacnang correspondent Gabby Salcedo:

[Begin recording] [Salcedo] The president has ordered that former President Marcos' mother be well taken care of following reports of the old woman's deteriorating condition at the Veterans Memorial Hospital. President Aquino's directive was conveyed by Deputy Press Secretary Ralph Tagle. However, there is still no official reaction from the president regarding two letters from Dona Josefa Edralin Marcos and from the former president's brother and sister asking President Aquino to allow former President Marcos to return to the country.

Here is a short announcement by Deputy Press Secretary Tagle on the president's reaction to the issue.

[Tagle] /Defense Secretary Ramos informed the president about Dona Josefa Marcos' being at the Veterans Memorial Hospital. The president instructed that they take care of her very well. She has not received the letters that you have copies of, and I do not have anything to say about it now. That's all for now about this matter./

[Salcedo] That was the instruction given by President Aquino regarding the reported serious condition of Dona Josefa Edralin Marcos. Nevertheless, Deputy Secretary Tagle said that we may obtain official reactions on the issue later.

Meanwhile, I will read the letter sent by Dr Pacifico Marcos and Mrs Fortuna Marcos Barba to President Aquino. Here is the text of their letter:

/Her Excellency President Corason Aquino:

/Your Excellency, as you may perhaps have already learned by now, our beloved mother, Josefa Edralin Marcos, was brought to the Veterans Memorial Hospital last Sunday May 1st upon the urgent orders of her physicians. She was later found to have been seriously dehydrated with high blood sugar level, and her condition could become serious.

/Because of her ripe age, we are all extremely apprehensive that she may now be living her final remaining days, and before she gives her last breath, we wish to relay to you her intense desire, repeatedly uttered whenever we were beside her, when she would feel better, quote unquote: 'What is Ferdinand? Why has he not been coming to see me? Please ask him to come. I would like very much to see him before I leave this world.'

/We know, Madame, that it is you alone who can grant our mother's final wish. There is no power on earth but yours that can bring her dying desire to reality. Please do not deny her love and your compassion, and as Your Excellency is yourself a mother, you must know her grieving, intense feelings of wanting to see her eldest son before she dies. Please grant our brother, Ferdinand, the permission to return home as he can be able to pay his last mendacious respects [words indistinct] and all his worldly existence.

Respectfully yours,

[Signed] Pacifico Marcos; Fortuna Marcos Barba/

That was the letter sent by the two Marcos children to the president, in addition to the one from Dona Josefa Edralin Marcos signed with the old woman's thumbmarks.

We are still waiting for the official reaction from the president on the matter.

From Malacnang, Gabby Salcedo reporting. [end recording]

Meanwhile, we have an announcement from Camp Aguinaldo regarding the issue of ex-President Marcos' return to the Philippines. Roy Rodriguez for the report.

[Begin Rodriguez recording] /This report has just been received at Camp Aguinaldo this afternoon.

/Deposed President Marcos' 95-year-old mother, Dona Josefa, remains in semi-comatose condition as of 1400 yesterday at the Veterans Memorial Medical Center [VMMC] in Quezon City where she was rushed Sunday following complaints of recurring high fever and dehydration. A medical bulletin issued earlier in the day said Mrs Marcos is not responding to treatment and her level of consciousness is deteriorating. At 1400 yesterday, Dr Sergio Brillantes, VMMC director, reported that the patient's blood pressure kept rising, a very bad sign, he said./

Brillantes said her condition is very bad.

/VMMC issues a medical bulletin every six hours, a copy of which is sent to the Defense Department.

/Dona Josefa has been in precarious health shortly before February 1986 when ex-President Marcos was ousted and forced into exile in Hawaii by a military mutiny. Her recurring illness since her son's ouster has been coupled by talks about the possible return of Marcos whose legions of loyal followers have been holding public rallies for his return.

/Dona Josefa used to be confined in the multimillion pesos Heart Center for Asia, built at the insistence of Marcos' wife Imelda, until she piled up more than P1

million in hospital bills. Marcos, who has been accused of stealing billions of dollars during his 20-year term, made no move to settle his mother's bills.

/From Camp Aguinaldo, this is Rey Rodriguez from the Civil Relations Service reporting./

#### **Aquino To Consult Advisers**

HK0305123388 Hong Kong AFP in English 1220 GMT  
3 May 88

[Excerpts] Manila, May 3 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino said Tuesday she will ask her security advisers Wednesday whether it was safe to allow Ferdinand Marcos to return home from Hawaii to visit his gravely ill 95-year-old mother.

"I will meet the (cabinet) crisis committee tomorrow to take up the matter," she told reporters when asked about a request by the Marcos family to allow her deposed predecessor to visit Josefa Marcos in hospital here.

Mrs. Aquino has rejected previous pleas by Mr Marcos—who fled to exile in Hawaii during a popular revolt in February 1986—to return to the Philippines, on grounds that his presence would constitute a security threat.

On Monday, the paramilitary constabulary seized a sizeable arms cache from a suburban Manila metal-works shop owned by an alleged Marcos supporter.

Doctor Sergio Brillantes said in a radio broadcast that Mrs Marcos, known as Dona Josefa, had been hospitalized here Sunday with a lung infection and that the situation was "very bad."

"We're giving her medicine but she is not responding to the treatment ... she is deteriorating very fast," he said.

He said Mrs Marcos was on life support systems and that she was also troubled with diabetes.

A teary-eyed Fortuna Marcos Barba, younger sister of the former president, said on television here that she had talked to Mr Marcos by telephone. She said he had told her "he hopes he could really come home."

The Marcos family earlier Tuesday circulated an open letter to Mrs Aquino relaying the matriarch's wish to see her 70-year-old eldest son "before she gasps her last breath."

Deputy Press Secretary Rafael Tagle told reporters the president has instructed officials at the government-run Veterans Medical Center here to "take care of her (Mrs Marcos) very well."

Armed Forces chief General Renato de Villa told reporters the matter of Mr Marcos's return was a "political decision, not a military decision."

But he said the government still faced a "serious threat" from communist insurgents, and "we don't want additional problems at this time if possible." [passage omitted]

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos visited Mrs Marcos late Tuesday and said in an interview with DZRH radio that "the president must have received the (Marcos family's) letter and I guess she is thinking about it seriously."

Mr Ramos, a distant cousin of the deposed president, said he was received "cordially" by the family.

Mr Ramos was Armed Forces vice chief of staff when he and then Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile led the February 1986 military mutiny that blossomed into the popular revolt which toppled Mr Marcos.

#### **Oil Price Rollback Called 'Cover-Up'**

HK0205033788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog  
0200 GMT 2 May 88

[Text] Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU—1 May Movement] chairman Crispin Beltran yesterday said that the president's order for an oil price rollback is only a cover-up for the workers' heavy grievances. The KMU is affiliated to the Labor Advisory Consultative Council [LACC]. Beltran made the statement during the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines and LACC rally at the Quirino Grandstand, Rizal Park on the occasion of the Labor Day celebrations. He also said that the reduction in oil prices could slacken the continued price increases for prime commodities and services, but this will not bring back their original value.

#### **Trade Secretary Calls For Union Cooperation**

HK0205111188 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0800 GMT 2 May 88

[Text] The Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion Jr. has called on the militant Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU-1 May Movement] and the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines [TUCP] to cooperate with the administration. Concepcion's call came after threats from laborers to push through with protest actions if their demand for a P10 daily wage increase was not granted. Here is part of Secretary Jose Concepcion Jr's explanation.

[Begin recording] We are calling on our brothers in the KMU and TUCP to unite with the government because our problem is unemployment. There are about 2 million unemployed laborers at present, who are looking for jobs. This year we are planning to have additional hiring of about 1 million people and this is why we are trying hard to lure investors to set up more industries here.

For the months of January and February, we have recorded a growth in exports from 17 percent to 32 percent, while investments recorded to date have already



equalled last year's total investments. We need investment in our country so that more factories will be established, bringing more jobs to our people. But investors will not invest here if we do not have industrial peace. So, what we should do is cooperate with each other to attain industrial peace which is vital in luring investors to our country. [end recording]

**Speaker Pursues OIC Membership Proposal**  
**HK2904115588 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English**  
**29 Apr 88 p 8**

[By Ma. Cecile S. Bautista]

[Text] When the Moro National Liberation Front's [MNLF] propaganda on its supposedly virtual acceptance in the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) was at its peak last month, House Speaker Ramon Mitra ventured a proposal viewed by many as totally out of the question.

The proposal was for Government itself to seek membership in the OIC. In typical diplomatese, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said he would study the recommendation.

There was no further word on the status of the study. The OIC meeting commended and its leadership quashed the MNLF's lobby with a flat rejection.

With this development, observers soon forgot what appeared to be Speaker Mitra's "lapse" in diplomacy and his proposal. But Speaker Mitra hasn't.

Sources told BUSINESS WORLD the House leader has been silently courting officials in the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] and "persuading" them to give his proposal a positive recommendation. However, it is still "no go," the sources said.

BUSINESS WORLD obtained the results of the study undertaken by outgoing chief of the Middle East desk, Counselor Rolando Libas.

Although Mr. Libas did not categorically state his position, he noted that membership in the OIC would entail radical changes in Government's foreign policy. Moreover, certain conditions have to be met first: President Aquino, as head of state, should become a Muslim and at least declare the Philippines an Islamic state; the foreign secretary must be a Muslim; the Palestinian Liberation Organization must be officially recognized and allowed to open an embassy here; diplomatic relations with Israel must be severed or downgraded.

Also, the Mindanao problem "must be resolved first to get the full endorsement of the entire Filipino Muslim communities for the bid to be credible."

Mr. Libas also pointed out other possible repercussions. Since the United States is an ally of Israel, Philippine membership in the OIC "may be viewed as an anti-West stance and could promote retaliatory economic measures, including possible reduction in U.S. assistance and a tightening of credit."

The move could also lead to Government's "embroilment in international conflicts like the Iran-Iraq war and others."

The bid may also have far-reaching effects in the domestic front. "As the bid reduces the autonomy issue into a religious one, it might trigger Muslim-Christian conflict all over the country."

While there have been precedents of countries with minority Muslim populations being admitted into the OIC, Government could not be too confident.

Mr. Libas noted, "The Philippines is not an Islamic state nor is it headed by a Muslim leader. It does not possess the basic requisites for membership. Hence, rejection of its application is imminent and will be a great embarrassment."

The OIC is "not ready to alienate the MNLF by entertaining the Philippine bid," he said, even as he noted that its rejection "will give further importance to Nur Misuari and boost his propaganda."

In spite of the negative feedback on his proposal, Speaker Mitra has reportedly remained adamant, arguing that Government could gain tremendous economic benefits from wealthy OIC nations such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. His continuing efforts include meetings a few days ago with three key DFA officials to convince them of the merits of his proposal.

**Six Reported Killed in Guerrilla Attacks**  
**HK0205092988 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE**  
**in English 2 May 88 p 6**

[Text] Six people were killed in two rebel attacks in Lanao del Norte and Davao del Norte last Saturday, the military said yesterday.

Camp Crame said three civilians were killed when a combined group of communist and Muslim separatist rebels swooped down on a remote village in Bauyan, Karomatan town.

Troops rushed to the area an hour later but the rebels had already escaped. Military authorities said the rebels apparently resented it when residents organized themselves to resist rebel taxation.

In Davao del Norte, two lawmen and a Muslim rebel were killed when some 30 guerrillas of the Moro National Liberation Front attacked a police detachment in Libuak, a barangay 7 km from the Poblacion of Babak town in Samal island Saturday.

The dead lawmen were identified as Pat. Danilo Canencia and militiaman Jovito Lucania. The dead rebel was not identified.

Babak Mayor David Uy said the rebel attack could have something to do with the land dispute between Muslim tenants and the Conghoc family over the 186-hectare coconut and pomelo plantation in Libuak.

He said some Muslim tenants have claimed some parts of the plantation but that the Conghoc family won in the case.

The rebels were believed to be supporting the tenants, Uy said.

**Performance Reviews of Field Commanders Begin**  
*HK0205083388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE*  
*in English 2 May 88 pp 1, 6*

[By Marites D. Vitug]

[Text] In a move to shape up military officers and score gains in the counterinsurgency efforts, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff Gen. Renato de Villa is embarking on a performance review of his field commanders.

He is also pushing for decentralization of funds to the field commander level to bestow greater authority to disburse money and flexibility in allocating resources.

These twin moves are part of the AFP reorganization which started with the appointment of new faces to key positions following the retirement April 1 of members of Class 1957.

"I have warned all commanders that we will measure them periodically. And we will encourage those who succeed, and give them rewards. Those who fail might have to give up their commands," De Villa said.

In an interview with the GLOBE, the chief of staff said the performance review will be quarterly and the two main criteria will be administration and operations.

Commanders who fail the assessment will be relieved of their commands; some may be sent back to school or rotated to less demanding jobs. Others will be transferred.

"(Some) may be in the wrong place because they cannot understand the people," De Villa said. "Then we'll put (them) in a place where (they) will understand the people more."

In the area of finance, De Villa advocates a loosening of central control over money to let funds flow to the field units. He cited as an example the limited procurement authority of a PC regional commander, which is P10,000 worth of goods and services.

"I'd like that to be increased tremendously...because the work is down there, the responsibility and authority should be down there," De Villa pointed out.

At present, bulk of the approval of purchases lies with the chief of staffs office as well as with the Secretary of Defense.

**Troops Ordered To 'Wipe Out' NPA Guerrillas**  
*HK0205092588 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE*  
*in English 2 May 88 p 6*

[Text] Pamplona, Camarines, Sur—Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Ramon S. de Villa yesterday ordered his troops to work harder "to wipe out" communist guerrillas.

De Villa also ordered his men to "liberate" villages and defend them from falling anew into the hands of the rebels.

"Gugutumnin natin, papagurin natin, at pahihirapan natin 'yung mga armed NPAs na gumagalaw' [We will starve them, get them tired, and we will give the armed NPA's, in operation, a real hard time]," De Villa said, "Kung ayaw sumurrender, ubusin ninyo... 'yung armado at nakikipaglaban' [If they refuse to surrender, finish them...those armed and who are putting up a fight], you wipe them out."

De Villa explained to the troops during a visit at an Army camp here the military's new anti-insurgency strategy in dismantling the political infrastructure of the rebels in the barangay and destroying its armed elections.

He said it will be a lot easier for the troops to look for, "fix" and destroy the armed rebels if the military has full control over the villages which support the rebels.

"Kung minsan, dalawang buwan na tayong nagpapatrol wala pang engkuwentro [There are time when no encounters occur even for a period 2 months on patrol]. The reason is hawak nila ang barangay, Tatlong barangay pa lang kayo, alam na nila [They control the barangay. They know you are there, even if you have only patrolled in three barangays]." De Villa explained, adding that liberating the villages first from rebel control would make the communist armed groups more vulnerable and an easy prey.

He said the new anti-insurgency strategy, which was formulated by the Army tasks for decisions of identifying and neutralizing both the political and the armed rebels.



De Villa, however, asked the troops to accept rebels who wanted to surrender, educate them, rehabilitate and help them live peacefully.

**Fighting Unit Given New Mindanao Headquarters**  
*HK0205084588 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 2 May 88 pp 2*

[Text] Pagadian City—Fourteen years after it moved out of Luzon to do its "share of action" in Mindanao, the famed Tabak Division of the Army has finally found a home in Pulakan Hills, a strategic elevation some five kilometers away from this city.

From their elevated position, one could get a vantage view of the Pagadian plains and the Moro Gulf. The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] is spending about P35 million to permanently station the division there.

Tabak, the Army's 1st Division, reputed to be the best fighting unit in the AFP came from Jolo where for 14 years it bore the brunt of the cruel war against the Moro National Liberation Front.

Tragedy struck the unit sometime in 1976 when its commanding general, the late Brig. Gen. Teodulfo Bautista and about 34 of his men were massacred in Patikul, Jolo after a ruse played by MLNF leader Usman Sali.

Brig. Gen. Gumersindo Yap, present division commander, said strategic considerations prevailed in the choice of the new headquarters.

In its new location, Tabak will be used in the so-called "forward deployment" operations against insurgents, an operational formula being popularized by Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos in the anti-insurgency campaign.

Under this scheme, the AFP "plants" a division-size unit in the heart of an insurgency-affected region and from there, medium and small-unit operations will be launched for periods long enough to outlast and drive away the armed insurgents.

Ramos said the scheme of deployment is nothing different from the formula successfully used by then Defense Secretary Ramon Maguayay against the Huk.

**8 Guerrillas, 2 Soldiers Killed in Cagayan**  
*HK3004014988 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Apr 88*

[Text] Eight communist guerrillas and two soldiers were killed in a firefight between government troops and a New People's Army band Thursday (28 April) noon at Barangay Lucban, Amulog, Cagayan. Army chief Brigadier General Mariano Adalem said that the 54th Infantry Battalion headed by 1st Lieutenant Ramon Guevarra was on a routine patrol when it encountered the rebels led by a certain Ka [Comrade] Max. The rest of the NPA band retreated, leaving behind their dead comrades.

Adalem said the names of the slain soldiers and rebels were not immediately known. The government troops recovered two M-16 and one M-14 rifles, two pistols, several rounds of ammunition, one radio transceiver, and subversive documents from the dead guerrillas.

**Six Killed in NPA Attacks in Nueva Vizcaya**  
*HK0205115588 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 2 May 88*

[Text] Six people, including a former mayor, were killed in two attacks launched by suspected NPA in Nueva Vizcaya.

The slain ex-mayor was identified as Antonio Acharon, former mayor of General Santos City. He was shot dead by suspected NPA sparrows as he was leaving a coronation ball.

Meanwhile, in the town of Dupaz del Norte, rebels ambushed a PC patrol unit last Saturday, killing five soldiers.

**Shift in Development Borrowings to ADB Eyed**  
*HK0205093388 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 2 May 88 p 24*

[By Gethsemane M. Selirio]

[Text] The government is shifting its development borrowings from the World Bank to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) because the latter offers better rates and imposes less restrictions.

High-level government officials told BUSINESS STAR over the weekend that the ADB is more "flexible" in the granting of loans to developing countries than other multilateral lending institutions. Its interest rates are also lower than other agencies, particularly that of the World Bank, officials said.

Negotiations with the ADB continue to be conducted in the "Asian way," officials said, who explained that there is a relationship rather than a transaction between the bank and the ADB member-nations. For this reason, the government will now be more dependent on development borrowings from the ADB rather than the World Bank, they said.

With its regional perspective, the ADB can afford to be less stringent with the conditionalities attached to a loan, officials noted. On the other hand, the World Bank has to have a "world view" which more often than not reflects the interests of Western developed nations.

The Manila-based ADB is owned by the governments of 47 member-nations mostly from the Asia-Pacific region. Beginning in 1966, the bank had set the goal of promoting the economic and social progress of developing countries in the region through its financing programs.

A three-day gathering by the ADB's board of governors, the bank's policy-making body, ended last Saturday. No resolutions were passed by the group, but there appeared to be a general consensus among the governors that the ADB should continue its present policies and programs.

In his assessment of the meeting, Finance Secretary Vicente R. Jayme, the vice-chairman of the ADB board of governors, said the group expressed the view that the Asian character of the bank should be maintained.

As a development finance institution, the ADB should go on with its role of helping alleviate poverty and unemployment in the different member-nations, Jayme said.

"There is still a great need (in the Asian region) for development funds," he said.

The Philippines, Jayme said, intends to borrow more from the ADB this year through a combination of project and program loans. He declined to give a specific amount but said that it will be "much higher" than the 1987 borrowings.

ADB's interest rates are "competitive" if compared with other multi-lateral lending institutions. However, Jayme indicated that there may be a need for the bank to expand its concessionary lending windows to very poor nations.

### Thailand

**Prem Names Acting Cabinet Ministers**  
BK0303005588 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
3 May 88 p 3

[Text] Premier Prem Tinsulanon yesterday appointed acting Cabinet members to replace some of the 16 Democrats who resigned last Friday.

The appointments are:

Deputy Premier Chatchai Chunhawan as acting public health minister  
Deputy Premier Thianchai Sirisamphan as acting minister of science, technology and energy  
Deputy Agriculture Minister Sano Thianthong as acting agriculture minister  
Deputy Education Minister Mana Rattanakoset as education minister

In a separate order, Prem appointed Thianchai to take charge of the following agencies under the Prime Minister's Office: Sports Authority of Thailand, Zoological Park Organization, Office of the National Education Commission and National Youth Bureau.

Prem also assigned jobs once under former Deputy Premier Phichai Rattakun to three of his deputies:

Sonthi Bunyachai in charge of agriculture  
Chatchai Chunhawan in charge of public health  
Thianchai Sirisamphan in charge of science, technology and energy.

**Prem's Plan To Visit USSR Remains Unchanged**  
BK0105112088 Bangkok *MATICHON* in Thai  
30 Apr 88 p 20

[Text] Wit Rayananon, deputy director general of the Information Department, reported that the Foreign Ministry has completed the drawing up of a plan on the visit to the USSR, Hungary, and Finland by Acting Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon, and is now awaiting confirmation from those countries. He said the prime minister has not indicated any change in the plan since he dissolved the House of Representatives.

The deputy spokesman said the Foreign Ministry sent a cable to Air Chief Marshal Sitti Sawetsila, who was in West Germany, on 29 April immediately after the royal decree dissolving the House of Representatives was announced.

**Former Premier Comments on Chawalit, Prem**  
BK0305050188 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English  
3 May 88 p 3

[Text] Former Prime Minister M.R. Khukrit Pramot said yesterday Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon rejected Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut's resignation to prevent him from entering politics.

"How can you allow someone to enter politics to compete with yourself?" M.R. Khukrit said when asked to comment on the rejection of Gen Chawalit's resignation.

He said Gen Prem could now decide later what to do about Gen Chawalit's request to resign.

M.R. Khukrit said if he was Gen Prem he would also have rejected Gen Chawalit's resignation.

Asked what Gen Chawalit should do if he really wanted to resign, M.R. Khukrit said:

"A military officer cannot do anything without approval from his superior.

"But if he really wants to resign, he could do so by saying he wanted to run in the election. But, I don't know whether he wants to do that."

In the present political situation, everything seems to be repeating itself, said M.R. Khukrit, referring to political parties and groups of people coming to voice support for Gen Prem to return as prime minister.

He said the public is getting tired of this.



"Things are happening this way because the people in Parliament were greedy and supported anybody who could benefit them."

Khun [honorific address] Prem was the person who could do so, M.R. Khutrit said.

"After all, Khun Prem is the wisest politician," he said.

The former premier said that, judging from the gathering of forces on the golf course on Sunday, it is certain Gen Prem will return as premier.

But he said Thailand does not lack good leaders and he himself is one of them.

**Paper on Prem Rejecting Chawalit Resignation**  
BK0305013988 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
3 May 88 p 8

[Editorial: "Prem Shows His Power by Making Chawalit Stay On"]

[Text] Defence Minister Phaniang Kantarat yesterday swiftly disapproved Army chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut's resignation, saying that he and Premier Prem Tinsulanon had agreed that Gen Chawalit should stay on in his top post to finish the many projects he started in the Army.

What are the implications of this development?

The obvious implication is that Prem is very much in control. It was he, not ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang, who made the decision.

The decision could be seen as part of Prem's preparations to lead a new administration after the general elections on July 24. Prem still seems to have a great deal of confidence in Chawalit in spite of attempts by anti-Prem political parties to court Chawalit.

By keeping Chawalit in the Army, Prem foils the attempts of his enemies to turn the army chief, who is also acting-supreme commander, against him.

Anti-Prem parties now will face difficulties agreeing on whom they will support as their common leader to challenge Prem. This could lead to a quick demise of the much publicized opposition bloc under the UMNO [United Malays National Organization]-like framework.

The Army spokesman welcomed the decision to reject Chawalit's resignation. Senior army officers who are graduates in the Class 5 of the Chulachalongkraj Royal Military Academy are also happy about it. Earlier they were concerned that should Chawalit be permitted to retire early, his successor may not be as understanding and generous to them as the incumbent.

What does Prem's decision mean to Chawalit?

It is still hard to tell whether the army chief is happy about it or not. Publicly, Chawalit appears to take the decision calmly.

Now he is free from the self-imposed plan to retire five years before his retirement age of 60. He kept his words of wanting to step down to make room for career advances of his cohorts and subordinates. No one in the Army could fault him for staying on because Prem wants him there.

The question now is will Chawalit continue to serve as army chief under the next Prem administration?

Chances are he will. For if he won't, he would have to be more forceful in demanding that his resignation be approved. He would have specified in his resignation that he wanted to quit in order to enter politics and lead some political party to vie for premiership. Instead, it turned out that he merely filled in a resignation form without stating why he wanted to quit.

#### More Editorial Comments

BK0305100288 [Editorial Report] Two Thai language dailies—*MATICHON* and *SIAM RAT*—on 3 May carry editorials commenting on the Defense Ministry's rejection of Army Commander in Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut's request to resign from the top Army post on 1 May.

*MATICHON*'s editorial on page 8, entitled: "This Is Prem," notes that Gen Chawalit made it known long ago that he intended to resign after 2 years as Army chief, but nobody reacted to it seriously. The defense minister said he could offer no comment so long as he had not seen Chawalit's letter of resignation. Both the defense and interior ministers, who are close friends of the prime minister, said they would regret the country losing the service of a capable man like Chawalit and even offered to sacrifice their political posts to Chawalit once the latter really steps down as Army chief. Only Prem has never mentioned a word which might reflect his thinking about this matter.

In fact, Prem's silence is nothing new; it has been the political tactic of this military man turned politician throughout his long tenure as prime minister. He has been successful in frustrating his opponents by saying nothing, thus allowing no one to be able to read his mind, while he himself could see them clearly from a vantage point. "Whoever cannot read the mind of Gen Prem Tinsulanon will suffer the same fate of the Young Turks in the 1 April 1961 coup attempt, or of General Ahtit Kamlang-ak. We would like to ask Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut this question—whether, and to what extent, he understands the theory of 'Princocracy,'" the paper says in conclusion.

SIAM RAT's editorial on page 8, entitled: "Chawalit's Resignation Was Rejected," says it is generally believed that Prem wanted Chawalit to remain in the top Army post just to support him as prime minister for a long time to come. Chawalit, meanwhile, wanted to quit the military post in order to enter politics, as he has planned for a long time. The various projects he launched, including the greening of the northeast, as well as speeches and lectures he made concerning the political situation and ideologies all reflected his ambition.

In this connection, SIAM RAT believes that Gen Chawalit will insist on having his resignation approved one day by his superiors, probably by telling them that he wishes to run in the general election. The paper notes: "As everyone knows, Gen Chawalit's political standing at present is highly favorable. He has a good chance if he wants to enter politics and be a candidate in the general election. We believe this because we have heard that several political parties, both in the coalition government as well as the opposition, want Gen Chawalit as the next prime minister. There is no clear reason why those parties support Gen Chawalit except for the fact that they are extremely bored with the present prime minister, Gen Prem Tinsulanon, who has never respected the rules of democracy."

**Effect of House Dissolution on Economy Viewed**  
*BK0205021988 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
*2 May 88 p 4*

[Text] How would the dissolution of the House of Representatives affect the national economy?

The following answers were given by several leading personalities including economic planners and bankers after Premier Prem Tinsulanon dissolved the House:

Finance Minister Suthi Singane said yesterday it's too soon to predict how the move would affect the Thai economy.

"We need time to let people, foreign investors and financial institutions understand the situation," he said. "It's too soon to say whether the House dissolution will have negative effects on the economy."

Suthi said everything that happened was in accordance with the democratic system.

"I felt a little bit surprised. That's all," he said.

Deputy Director-General of the Finance Policy Office Niphat Phukkanasut said the House dissolution would not damage Thailand's credit rating.

Niphat, who is in charge of external borrowings, said the Finance Ministry will continue to tap foreign loans for approved projects. But new refinancing will be halted, he said.

Talking about foreign investment in Thailand, Chawalit Thanachanan, the Bank of Thailand deputy governor, said the House dissolution would not discourage foreign businessmen from seeking ventures in Thailand.

"The investors will possibly understand well that the dissolution is one of three options the premier had," Chawalit said.

"I myself thought before Friday that Premier Prem would choose dissolution, instead of taking other options—resignation or Cabinet reshuffle," he said.

Chawalit said the Bank of Thailand will not change its monetary policy. "If there is any meeting, it will be routine, not emergency," he said.

Chawalit added, "Government should have stability. And the country will receive benefits if its government is not often changed."

Parliament President Dr Ukrit Mongkhonawin said he believed the situation would have some effects on foreign investments, especially the major ones that require decisions at the policy level.

The caretaker Cabinet will not be making decisions on any major projects or policy matters, he said.

M.R. Pridiyathon Thewakun of Thai Farmers Bank said he was neither excited nor surprised when he learnt of the House dissolution.

He believed the national economy will remain stable and strong.

Meanwhile, Thianchai Siwichit of Krung Thai bank also commented there would be no harm done to the economy.

"Actually, politics and the economy are played in different boundaries," Thianchai said.

Political tension has happened in the past, and it did not change economic policy much, he said.

"During the Prem administration, the Finance Ministry has had two ministers—former minister Sommai Huntrakun and present Minister Suthi Singane. And the national economy still remains stable, despite changes in politics," Thianchai said.

**Vietnam**

**UN Envoy Hopes for Normalized Ties With U.S.**  
*BK0205073488 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT*  
*2 May 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 2—The American Committee for Solidarity With Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos and a number of peace and friendship organizations in the



United States co-sponsored a get-together in New York on April 29 with the purpose of promoting peace and the healing of war wounds in Southeast Asia.

It was attended by many activists of the peace and friendship organizations, and Mrs Nguyen Binh Thanh, acting head and many members of the Vietnamese Permanent Mission at the U.N.

Speaking on the occasion, Mrs Nguyen Binh Thanh expressed her high appreciation of the warm sentiments reserved by American friends for the Vietnamese people in their past struggle as well as in their present efforts for national re-construction.

She expressed her hope that the day would come when the Vietnamese-American relations are normalized and when there is no longer any resentment and suspicion, but only love and friendship between the peoples of the two countries, so that young people of the two countries may freely visit one another, and artists and scientists of the two countries may freely exchange experiences on their cultural activities and scientific research.

For his part, Dave Dellinger, an activist of the former anti-Vietnam war movement, who had just returned from a visit to Vietnam, brought out the close relationship between peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia and the peace movement in the United States.

He reviewed the consequences left by the U.S. war in Vietnam and criticized Washington's economic blockade against Vietnam.

He called on the U.S. peace movement to step up its activities in demanding that the U.S. Government cancel this embargo and restore normal relations with Vietnam.

The get-together was followed by the screening of the colour documentary film about a Vietnamese little girl—Kim Phuc—who was a victim of a U.S. napalm bombing in Trang Bang, South Vietnam, during the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam.

**'Fruitful' USSR-U.S. Summit Foreseen**  
*BK0205140288 Hanoi International Service*  
*in English 1000 GMT 2 May 88*

[Station commentary]

[Text] In only a month from now, the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting will take place in Moscow. This is the fourth summit within 3 years between Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The two sides are preparing for this summit. Here is our commentary on this issue:

Since early this year the Soviet Union and the United States have held four meetings at foreign ministerial level to prepare for the coming summit between General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald

Reagan to be held in Moscow from 29 May to 2 June 1988. The (7)third meeting between the foreign ministers of the two countries in Moscow on 21 and 22 April has initially completed the preparations for the summit. According to TASS, in their meeting the two foreign ministers agreed on the main measures relating to the coming summit, including the visit program. The BBC radio said on 21 April that the agreement on reducing 50 percent of strategic offensive weapons of the two countries ranks first in the summit agenda. Although the foreign ministers of the two countries have discussed all details of this agreement, yet disagreement still remains.

Early last April, General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev said: This agreement could have been obtained earlier had not been for the short-term interests and political plots and if people abided by the principled stand agreed upon in the previous Soviet-U.S. summit. According to a French news agency AFP report on 21 April 1988, the Soviet Union and the United States will not let these disputes affect the result of the coming summit.

In their meeting, the foreign ministers of the two countries affirmed that even if this agreement is not obtained, the coming Soviet-U.S. summit will become a new important stage on the road leading to stable and effective mutual relations. In fact, the summit meetings and contacts at foreign ministerial level of the two countries in the last 3 years have made the Soviet-U.S. relations more dynamic and have tackled the great problems of our time. The current Soviet-U.S. dialogue has a new standpoint as the earlier strains have been gradually overcome. International observers said this fact will be a motive force to make the coming Soviet-U.S. summit fruitful in eliminating nuclear weapons and war threat.

**Witnesses Recount Spratly Attack by PRC Ships**  
*BK0205150988 Hanoi VNA in English 1434 GMT*  
*2 May 88*

["Let Me Be Buried on the Motherland's Island" by VNA correspondent]

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 2—"I am glad that I've not fallen into enemy hand. Let me be buried on the motherland's island", said Pham Van Doan, boatswain of the freighter 605 which, together with two other freighters, 604 and 505, was attacked by Chinese warships on March 14, 1988 at the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago. Seriously wounded, he said these words to his crew members before breathing his last.

Doan's and others' stories were recounted to us by eyewitnesses during our visit to wounded sailors returning from Truong Sa and hospitalized in Camranh, Phu Khanh Province. We presented them with a song book titled "Love Songs on the Islands" and sang some melodies for them. The eyes of Duong and Huong, two young soldiers, were moist with tears as they lay listening on their sick beds. Duong said many of his comrades were wounded when the freighter 604 was shot ablaze by

the Chinese. Nguyen Van Tu had one foot cut off by an artillery shrapnel. Tran Van Phuong was shot at point blank by a Chinese marine and his body was put on a lifeboat already holed by a Chinese shell. Of the ship 605, Pham Van Duc was the only survivor.

We also met several young men preparing to return to Truong Sa after recovery. Among them was Sergeant Nguyen Van Trung, 24, who has been three years in the Army two of which on Truong Sa.

**Joint Transport Venture With Hong Kong Begins**  
*BK0305101588 Hanoi Domestic Service*  
*in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 May 88*

[Text] The Hong Kong-based Hochimex Company and the Vung Tau-Con Dao Tourist Corporation signed a contract to set up a joint tourist transport enterprise named Vikarent in Vung Tau. The SRV minister of foreign economic relations issued the first two investment permits to Vikarent: the permit bearing serial No 01 announces the ratification of the provisions agreed upon by the two partners in their contract and lists the regulations for the joint venture.

The enterprise has a starting legal capital of \$2 million [as heard], with the Vung Tau-Con Dao Tourist Corporation contributing one-fourth [as heard] of the total sum, including the cost of an office and a 5,000-square-meter parking lot. The Hochimex Company is providing three-fourths of the capital, including provisions for 40 4-passenger cars, 60 vehicles for 9-50 passengers, 20 pickup trucks, and assorted accessories and spare parts.

The Hochimex Company and the Vung Tau-Con Dao Tourist Corporation will split their profits six to four. The operating period scheduled for the joint venture is 5 years. The Hochimex Company is authorized to send its profits out of the country after paying an amount of tax equivalent to the sum remitted.

Under the permit bearing serial No 02, the Vietnamese minister of foreign economic relations authorized the two companies to organize in Vung Tau an exhibition of hotel and villa equipment and appliances of international standards; dining room, bedroom, and kitchen models; swim suits, life preservers, and shoes for tourists. All domestic and foreign economic organizations and private individuals may participate in the exhibition, and their displays will be exempt from import-export taxes. The Vung Tau Tourist Corporation is authorized to serve as a sales agent for the samples on display after the exhibition is closed. The exhibition will be open for a month.

At the inaugural ceremony of the joint venture Vikarent, Mr Joe Low Chau Chi, chairman of the Hong Kong-based Hochimex Company and director of Vikarent, expressed gratitude for the honor of being issued with investment permits No 01 and 02 by the Vietnamese Government. He said: The Hochimex Company and the

Vung Tau Tourist Corporation, represented by me and Mr (Ngo The Dung) respectively, have already held a lot of discussions. From this moment on, we must begin to do a good job of implementing our agreements, quickly sending out Vikarent cars beyond the boundaries of Vung Tau to serve our customers in all parts of Vietnam.

**Afghan Envoy Makes National Day Statement**  
*BK0105153788 Hanoi Domestic Service*  
*in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Apr 88*

[Statement by Afghan Ambassador to Vietnam Azimi on the occasion of Afghanistan's 27 April National Day]

[Text] Dear friends: On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Afghan people's April Revolution, from 27 April 1978 to 27 April 1988, Muhammad Shafi Azimi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Afghanistan to our country, has made a statement to listeners of the Voice of Vietnam. We would like to relay to you the ambassador's statement as follows:

[Begin Azimi recording in Dari fading into Vietnamese translation] Dear Vietnamese comrades and radio listeners, the peace-loving Afghan people commemorate the 10th anniversary of the April Revolution this year at the time of an historic event of very great international significance with the 14 April signing of the Geneva agreement by Afghanistan and Pakistan to put an end to the undeclared war waged by the imperialists against Afghanistan.

Much of the success of the Geneva agreement must be attributed to the constant and persistent efforts of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The signing of these documents has opened a new page of history for the Afghan people. At the same time, the incident marks one of the greatest achievements of the policy of national reconciliation, and 14 April will be remembered as the day of peace by the Afghan people.

Ten years ago, on 27 April 1978, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Afghan progressive forces and Armed Forces successfully staged an armed uprising and abolished the people-betraying feudal system. The victory has opened the way for these forces to undertake a national and democratic revolution and to guarantee conditions for national progress to be made through widespread democratic reforms.

The past 10 years have been rife with fierce challenges and constant efforts to bring about peace. The Afghan people have tried hard to build their future and to achieve happiness and prosperity through efforts to overcome economic backwardness and to effect an overall political and social reform and a systematic scientific development program. The economy has become the key target of the



revolutionary struggle. Compared with the period before the revolution, more fundamental economic objectives have been set forth for the last 5-year plan.

Some 18,000 students are attending 28 colleges and 5 universities. Twenty-six hospitals and health care facilities have been built in recent years. The number of physicians has increased by 2.1 times. Many libraries, museums, and cultural centers have been opened. The wage increase for cadres, workers, and civil servants stands between 19 and 30 percent.

Developing the strength of the April Revolution, our nation scored a record number of achievements of greatest historic importance last year. The second national conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan solved key issues related to the current situation. At the same time, the conference sought ways to bring about peace in the entire country and to firmly and strongly consolidate the position of the People's Democratic Party in Afghan social life.

Indeed, the 1987 national congress has ratified Afghanistan's first Constitution aimed at bringing about peace, happiness, and progress for the people. Since the Constitution was built on tangible realities and sound logic, it has served as the Afghan people's most important state document. The election of People's Democratic Party General Secretary Comrade Najibullah to the post of president of the Republic of Afghanistan by the national congress has marked a new progress in broadening and consolidating the democratic system in our country.

The purpose of the formation of the Alliance of Leftist Democratic Parties of the Republic of Afghanistan has been mentioned in the alliance's platforms that specify that political parties will operate on the principle of equality and organizational independence.

During these spring days, for the first time in their national history and amid a truly democratic atmosphere, the Afghan people have elected the state's highest legislative organ: the National Council of the Republic of Afghanistan, which is the national assembly.

During the past 10 years following the April Revolution, the Republic of Afghanistan has gained enormous prestige in the international arena. Diplomatic relations have been established with more than 80 countries in the world. Afghanistan is a cofounder of the Islamic Conference Organization and always wants to maintain good relations with all Islamic nations. It is the desire of the Republic of Afghanistan to improve its relations with Iran and Pakistan, its neighboring countries, and to reach mutual understanding with China to guarantee good neighborliness and friendship between the two countries.

The history of the traditional Afghan-Soviet friendship has attested to the fact that the two countries have unceasingly promoted their economic, technological,

and cultural relations and cooperation. The great Soviet Union has unwaveringly supported Afghanistan's diplomatic efforts and foreign policy. During the most difficult times in history when Afghanistan had to cope with an undeclared war waged by the imperialists and other international reactionary forces, the Soviet Union was there to give a helping hand to the Afghan people. This unselfish assistance has created more favorable conditions for the implementation of the national reconciliation policy. We would like to express our deepest gratitude to the Soviet people.

The Afghan people have, through the national reconciliation policy, removed all obstacles to efforts to bring about peace in their country. The national reconciliation policy has taken deep roots in the hearts and minds of all patriotic people and helped the Afghan people tell the difference between friends and foes.

Dear radio listeners, For many years now, the heroic Vietnamese people have bravely struggled against imperialism and other international reactionary forces. The ever victorious Vietnamese people have dealt crushing blows to imperialism. The Vietnamese people have realized more clearly than anyone else the Afghan people's just struggle for peace. I would like to express my most sincere and deepest expressions of gratitude to our Vietnamese brothers and sisters for their strong militant solidarity and support.

A high-level Afghan party and state delegation led by Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee and president of the Republic of Afghanistan, visited Vietnam in late 1987. The two countries have signed an agreement on friendship and cooperation and other documents. The comrade leaders of the two parties have reached complete mutual understanding based on comradeship. Altogether, these incidents have helped bring the two countries' relations to a new developmental stage.

As always, the Afghan people and government voice their total support for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's peace initiatives and efforts aimed at ensuring peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia and at turning this region into a zone of peace. At the same time, we highly value the special solidarity alliance between Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, as well as Vietnam's assistance to the Cambodian people's struggle for national independence and territorial integrity.

We fully support the SRV's constructive peace proposals aimed at solving disputes through political negotiations, particularly Vietnam's efforts to settle the issue involving Vietnam's Truong Sa (Spratly) Archipelago through peaceful negotiations. We resolutely condemn the imperialists' intervention in and aggressive acts against the fraternal peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

Dear Vietnamese friends, may I avail myself of this opportunity to wish you great success in implementing the resolutions of utmost importance of the Sixth CPV Congress, in renovating all aspects of your socioeconomic life, and in further consolidating the great achievements of socialism in your ever heroic nation.

Long live the militant solidarity and friendship between the two parties, governments, and peoples of Afghanistan and Vietnam!

My best wishes for good health and a bountiful and happy life to the entire fraternal Vietnamese people and to each and everyone of my Vietnamese friends.

Thank you. [end recording]

**Cooperation Memo With Laos Signed in Vientiane**  
**BK0105081288 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT**  
**1 May 88**

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 1—A memorandum on economic and cultural cooperation for 1988 between Ho Chi Minh City of Vietnam and Vientiane, capital of Laos, was signed in the Lao capital on April 28 during a friendship visit to Laos by a delegation of the Ho Chi Minh City party and people's committees led by Vo Tran Chi, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the city's party committee.

Under the memo, the two sides will check the implementation of their cooperation projects in the recent past and prepare for the construction of new projects.

The same day, the visiting Vietnamese delegation was received by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

**Sweden To Grant 300 Million Kroner in Aid**  
**BK0105084788 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT**  
**1 May 88**

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 1—The Swedish parliament has decided to grant 300 million kroner as aid to Vietnam for fiscal 1988-89.

The sum will be transferred to Vietnam through the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

Speaking at a parliament debate on April 24, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Swedish parliament said it is appropriate to give aid to Vietnam, that the aid has been used effectively, and that Sweden should continue to aid Vietnam.

**Dinh Nho Liem Receives Hungarian Ambassador**  
**BK2904160588 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT**  
**29 Apr 88**

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 29—Dinh Nho Liem, first vice minister for foreign affairs, received here today Szarovsky Oskar, Hungarian ambassador to Vietnam, who informed him of the content and significance of the coming national conference of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party (HSWP).

Dinh Nho Liem took this opportunity to brief the Hungarian diplomat on the latest developments in the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago and the document issued recently by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry regarding the Hoang Sa [Paracel] and Truong Sa Archipelagos and international law. He reaffirmed Vietnam's sovereignty over the two archipelagos and her stance for settling her dispute with China over the islands by negotiations and without resort to force.

For his part, the Hungarian diplomat voiced his full support for Vietnam's proposal for a peaceful solution to the Truong Sa disputes.

The two sides exchanged views on measures to strengthen the friendship and raise the efficiency of the cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary.

**Pham The Duyet Writes May Day Letter**  
**BK0505111688 Hanoi Domestic Service**  
**in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Apr 88**

[Vietnam Trade Union Federation President Pham The Duyet's May Day letter]

[Text] Dear friends: In connection with the 13th anniversary of the 30 April Victory and May Day, Comrade Pham The Duyet, secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Trade Union Federation, has sent a letter to our workers and laboring people throughout the nation. You are invited to listen to Comrade Pham The Duyet's greetings:

[Begin Duyet recording] Dear brothers and sisters, on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the 30 April Victory and the 102d commemoration of Labor Day, on behalf of the Vietnam Trade Union Federation, I would like to extend my warmest regards to each and everyone of you. I also would like to express my sincere gratitude to the comrade technicians and workers of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist community, as well as to other workers and technicians of friendly countries who are on work assignment in Vietnam. Please accept my best wishes to all of you, comrades and friends.

Over the past year, our brother and sister workers and laboring people throughout the nation have, together with the entire party and people, patterned their



workstyle after the renovative spirit highlighted by the Sixth Party Congress in an effort to achieve our socioeconomic objectives and to improve our economic management system.

Though the situation is still rife with many difficulties and hardships, our workers and laboring people have never lessened their confidence in and support for the party and state's renovation undertaking. In fact, they have firmly maintained and developed the glorious revolutionary traditions of the working class and our nation, worked actively and creatively to boost production and stabilize their livelihood, enthusiastically participated in the struggle against negativism and social injustice, and positively responded to the campaign to purify party organizations and the state machinery and enhance their militancy, and to ameliorate social relations.

On behalf of the Vietnam Trade Union Federation, I warmly commend our workers and laboring people nationwide for their good work performance last year.

Dear brothers and sisters, in view of the current socioeconomic difficulties facing our country, our working class must locate its own shortcomings and seek ways to overcome them. At the same time, we must be fully aware of our historic mission and must join efforts with the entire people in developing the emulation movement for productive labor, thriftiness, better product quality, higher economic efficiency, and lower production cost, thus contributing to quickly stabilizing the pricing system and the livelihood, to successfully implementing the three economic plans and the 1988 state plan, and to firmly defending the socialist Vietnam fatherland.

It is my firm belief that with the unsubmissive spirit of the 30 April Victory and May Day, and together with our entire party, Armed Forces, and people, our working class and laboring people nationwide will overcome all difficulties and challenges, will satisfactorily fulfill all tasks, and will score outstanding achievements to welcome the sixth congress of the Vietnam Trade Union Federation.

My best wishes for good health and happiness to each and everyone of you and your loved ones.

Affectionately yours. [end recording]

**Daily Marks May Day, Calls for Renovation**  
**BK0305052588 Hanoi Domestic Service**  
**in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Apr 88**

[NHAN DAN 1 May editorial: "Renovate for Stability and Advancement"]

[Text] Along with laboring people throughout the five continents, today our country's laboring people heartily celebrate the great festival of laboring people the world over. The spirit of 1 May is the spirit of laboring people who are grimly fighting for social reforms, doing away

with oppression and injustice, and building a beautiful life. For us today, this is the struggle for a life in independence and freedom, a life of socialist construction, and the struggle to realize the cause of renovation in accordance with the resolution of the sixth party congress.

Over the past year and a half or so, our party, state, and people have achieved much in introducing renovation into life step by step and promoting positive factors to push for advancement. However, the socioeconomic situation has continued to develop in a complicated manner, with new difficulties springing up. The pressure derived from slow production development, last year's crop failures, inflation, and disturbances in the distribution and circulation of goods is weighing heavily on the shoulders of everyone of us. The effectiveness of newly enacted solutions and of administrative and managerial work is being put to practical test.

Renovation opens the way for advancement. Nevertheless, renovation of a revolutionary nature is a difficult and complex undertaking that takes many years to accomplish. A process is needed to uniformly carry out the cause of renovation as well as each renovative policy. By putting into practice the resolutions of the party Central Committee's second, third, and fourth plenums, the various resolutions of the Political Bureau, as well as the decisions issued by the government on readjusting the production and investment structures, by renovating the mechanism of management, by implementing the three major economic programs, by improving the distribution and circulation of goods, and by combatting inflation, we can create conditions and the premises for achieving stability and development. In concert with the implementation of these policies, it is necessary to actively, permanently, and continuously carry out the great movement to build the party and the state machinery, democratize political and social life, strongly combat negative phenomena, and make social relations healthy.

Only by wholeheartedly carrying out the resolutions, viewpoints, and policies already set forth can we ascertain strengths and weaknesses as well as deficiencies and mistakes so as to make adjustments, corrections, and changes.

Good labor performance constitutes the basis and condition for creating a good life; and a good life will, in turn, lead to better labor. Efforts must be concentrated on overcoming socioeconomic difficulties, first of all the big difficulties concerning grain during the off-season months. Certainly, the state must do whatever is needed to solve the problems of management and remove the bottlenecks of the economy to ensure the development of production, smooth circulation of goods, and the people's stable livelihood. By developing an innovative and creative spirit while firmly upholding discipline, every locality, establishment, and grass-roots unit should strive to score every small success they can to bring about big successes that will contribute to changing the general socioeconomic situation.

The recent past has been the first step of experimentation. Difficulties and mistakes do not discourage us. Reality requires that we hold fast to the renovative orientations. The spirit of the 30 April victory and International Labor Day of 1 May adds more strength to our conviction that renovation is for stability and advancement. This is the guideline for our struggle and the motto for action by all of us.

**First-Phase Troop Recruitment Noted**  
**BK0205101388 Hanoi Domestic Service**  
**in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 27 Apr 88**

[Text] We have just received the following information from the Mobilization Organization Department of the General Staff concerning calling up youths for induction into the Army in 1988.

This year's call-up differs from previous years in that many provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government have fulfilled their annual troop recruitment quotas in a single drive, carrying out their task effectively, economically, and practically. Various localities coordinated with the Army units concerned in selecting locations where new recruits were inducted, and combined call-up activities with Army mobilization planning in case of war.

To date, all localities and units have completed the first phase of troop recruitment with fine results. After nearly a month of training, the number of disqualified recruits who were returned to the localities is only about 50 percent of the number rejected in the same period last year. Among those that have satisfactorily carried out the first-phase call-up are Son Tay City, Hanoi, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Vinh Phu, Cao Bang, Ha Bac, Lang Son, and Hoang Lien Son. Many southern provinces have also done better than in 1987. A number of northern border provinces in particular overcame numerous difficulties and quickly, effectively, and safely fulfilled their troop recruitment task. The units responsible for receiving new recruits sent competent cadres to various localities in advance to keep tabs on the number of would-be draftees, thereby ensuring the expeditious and effective turning over of youths for induction.

These fine results are due to the fact that the localities and units concerned satisfactorily grasped the Council of Ministers decree and the Ministry of Defense circular on troop recruitment and provided strict leadership and guidance. Propaganda and education in the national defense tradition and obligation as well as the dissemination of the military duty law among youths was also given greater attention. In many places the number of youths registering for medical checkups exceeded the official quotas. The registration and control of draft-age youths have gradually become regularized.

In this year's first-phase call-up, nearly all localities publicly announced the names of would-be draftees to keep the masses informed and to ensure fairness and

justice, thereby winning the people's trust. The responsible units satisfactorily prepared for the reception of new recruits and sent cadres with good leadership and high organizational and training skills to receive draftees. Housing and training facilities were carefully prepared to enable new recruits to quickly normalize their lives and immediately begin training as soon as they arrived at their units.

**NHAN DAN Views Negativism in Banking**  
**BK3004144988 Hanoi Domestic Service**  
**in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Apr 88**

[NHAN DAN Article by Ho Ngoc Huy: "Let Us Cite Some Negative Phenomena Within the Banking Sector"; date not given]

[Text] The banking sector is entering the process of renovation by shifting its activities to business transactions and by drawing from experiences while working. Even though the general conditions are still difficult and irregular, the sector has achieved some initially encouraging results. In the spirit of looking squarely at the truth and responding to Comrade NVL's column of "Things That Must Be Done Immediately," the banking sector has taken specific measures to struggle against negativism in an entire sector, and has begun to achieve some results in certain respects. What many sectors, units, and people involved in monetary operations have expected is that the banking sector will strive to perform even better the struggle against negativism because as yet some negative cases have not been dealt with definitively, justly, and severely. Negativism in certain localities and at a certain time was still serious, causing losses of state assets.

Looking at some cases of negativism, one can see the following prevalent aspects:

1. Authority has been abused to get loans for oneself or to extend loans to units where personal interests are involved. At a time when the source of capital is still limited and the demands for loans to develop trades and jobs of families, units, and agencies are large, some banks have given priority to themselves or other units in getting loans under very easy conditions—if personal profits are involved—including the abolition of some necessary procedures established by the banks themselves. For instance, during the first 7 months of 1987, some banks extended to the Life Section of their trade unions more than 60 percent of the total loans earmarked for developing districts' secondary economy, at the privileged lowest rates of interest disregarding the state prescribed rates.

Using the same account regulation No 57, while economic units and organizations obtained loans at interest rates from 2 to 8.1 percent, the Life Section of a bank has to pay only 0.51-2.7 percent interest on its received loans. This bank has further loaned millions of dong to some enterprises for a joint venture timber deal to share



profits. This manner of working for gain and of unjust management has led to a situation in which, although units have received the same loans for secondary production, some units must pay higher interest rates than the trade unions of some enterprises which pay only a rate of 4.5 percent. The Life Section of this bank proved to be even more dynamic to the point of getting additional loans from the bank for the maritime products cooperative to buy fish and produce fish sauce, then after a short period of time collected nearly half a million dong of interest from the cooperative without having to spend a single man-day.

2. Trade for profit was actually operated in the name of joint enterprise and production alliance. For example: A district bank signed a contract for pooling capital to produce bricks and tiles with an agricultural cooperative. The contract specified: The Life Section of the district bank will mobilize the funds of cadres, workers, and civil employees; will seek loans together with the cooperative; and will appoint a cadre to help in the managerial task. The amount of money involved will be delivered several times, as requested by the cooperative. The cooperative is responsible for organizing production and distributing products. But what is it all about in reality?

In the first phase, the Life Section of the district bank borrowed 300,000 dong in cash from the bank and delivered it directly to the cooperative. The cooperative used this money to buy scrap metal and sell the metal to another province at a profit. In the second phase, the Life Section again borrowed 500,000 dong and delivered it to the cooperative that continued to buy scrap metal. However, the cooperative did not succeed this time because its use of funds against regulations was detected. It then tried to change direction by shifting all the received bank loans to a cadre of the maritime products service at a monthly rate of 12 percent interest. This cadre used the money to buy rice and shipped the rice to another province for exchange with peanuts that were then sold to the foreign trade sector at a profit. The cooperative distributed the profits four times to the Life Section of the district bank, totalling 340,000 dong over the total loans of 1.8 million dong, which is equivalent to a rate of 10 percent interest.

3. Loans were deposited in saving accounts in order to profit from the differences in interest rates. With a view to improving living conditions, many units have complied with the guidance of the central bank, while some have deviated and abused their authority through self-gratification to profit from the differences in interest rates. As a result of its managerial control over customers' assets, one unit has always had a high financial account surplus. Aware of this, a comrade in the bank management borrowed millions of dong from the unit to invest in production. After he failed in production, he handed the amount of money over to the trade union for distribution to various units and saving teams which then deposited the money into the bank saving accounts for monthly profits from interest. The profits were

returned to the trade union for the bank to pay interest to customers and to improve the living conditions of cadres, workers, and civil employees. The total amount of interest amounted to hundreds of thousands of dong.

In another case, although the Life Section of a bank had not paid all its debts, it still possessed some incompletely used loans and some profits from business. It deposited the money into a savings account in order to profit from the differences in rates of interest. The rate of interest from state loans is 0.51 percent while the rate of interest from saving accounts is 0.8 percent.

4. Money has been casually advanced on a temporary basis in disregard of the financial management system and principle. Taking advantage of the operations to deal in gold and silver—mainly the collection and purchase of gold, the awarding of service contracts, and the ordering of gold and silver work for the people—and part of the dealing in fine art items made of bones and lacquer, some banks casually advanced temporary loans against the state-prescribed principle and system.

For instance, there was a case in which a bank used the money advanced temporarily for the purchase of oysters to buy gold and then loaned the gold to certain individuals. The board of directors of this bank is composed of three persons. All three of them had borrowed gold from procurement cadres for resale to reap profits. The amount of gold loaned to them ranged between 3.75 and 18.75 grams. When discovered and asked by the control organ to return the amount of gold, one of the individuals used the more than 100,000 dong earmarked earlier for the purchase of cement for capital construction to buy gold to return it to the bank.

At a time when cash is scarce, a bank in a certain mountainous district has, at one time, advanced a temporary loan of millions of dong for the purchase of video-tape recorders. Some persons have taken with them tens of millions of dong in cash to the south to buy goods.

5. Special form. The form is special because everything is conducted in secret and is difficult to discover, such as bribe, commission, and handling fee demanded by bank cadres while settling matters related to cash or capital for various production and business units. At certain banks, there are still cases involving unfairness, officialism, undue demands, and favoritism in the payment of cash and consideration for credit norms in support of various economic installations, units, and organizations. Units which have established good relations through the use of gifts are given preferential treatment, while those which raise questions and refuse to play the game will meet with one form of retribution or another, such as unequal settlement in cash withdrawal and capital loans, demanding that money be paid in the exact denominations specified, refusing to accept torn banknotes, and so forth.

A survey conducted recently at a number of banking units also reveals an anomalous situation in which some cadres have personally sought cash loans from production and business units in the name of the bank. When such loans are agreed upon, they would withdraw cash from those units' bank accounts and enter a debit with a remark that reads for relations with the bank. In reality, they pocket the money and, in certain cases, keep part of it and kick the rest back to the units involved.

In citing the above facts, we do not implicate the entire banking sector. Instead, we only want to point out what the banking sector itself has criticized so that experience can be drawn therefrom. The lessons we can learn here are as follows:

1. Wherever leading cadres are straight, honest, and influenced by neither egoism nor departmentalism, and justly and publicly dealt with in all matters, negative practices are few; and whenever they occur, they will be promptly and satisfactorily resolved.
2. Wherever the leadership develops a plan for periodical or irregular inspection of all banking operations regarding money, credit, and payment, and cadres assigned to key positions firmly adhere to the set principles and systems and uphold ethics and a high sense of responsibility, the occurrence of negativism is rare.
3. Wherever the leadership pays appropriate attention to consolidating and strengthening the system of inspection and control, correctly evaluates and employs the people's inspection commission, and creates favorable conditions for its regular operation, negative phenomenon will be discovered, prevented, and dealt with in a timely and satisfactory manner.

**Progress of Rice Harvest in South Reported**  
*BK2904103888 Hanoi Domestic Service*  
*in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Apr 88*

[Text] To date, the southern provinces from Thuan Hai down have harvested 506,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, or 80 percent of the cultivated area. Specifically, the Mekong River Delta provinces have reaped 492,500 hectares, or 85.4 percent of the cultivated area. Generally speaking, the southern provinces have harvested the winter-spring rice faster than last year. Many localities had prepared fertilizer as early as the previous rice crop by tapping private supply sources to meet demand.

Although only 40 percent of production collectives and agricultural cooperatives in the Mekong River Delta have improved the contract system, the new contractual method has had a positive effect on the intensive cultivation of rice. An Giang Province has harvested nearly 88,000 hectares, or 93 percent of the cultivated area, achieving an average yield of 41 quintals per hectare. In Chau Thanh, Thoi Son, and Chau Phu District and Long Xuyen City, the average yield was 45 quintals per hectare. For their part, the rice-growing districts of Phu

Tan and Cho Moi have reported an average yield of 51-60 quintals per hectare. In the areas already reaped in Hau Giang and Tien Giang Provinces, the yield was 41 quintals per hectare. Meanwhile, Long An and Tien Giang [name as heard] have obtained a lower yield, averaging 35-37 quintals per hectare.

Elsewhere, in Tay Ninh, Song Be, Lam Dong, and Thuan Hai Provinces, where the harvest has proceeded more slowly, only 7.5-30 percent of the cultivated area have been reaped.

**Economic Potentials of Mekong Delta Discussed**  
*BK2904141088 Hanoi International Service*  
*in English 1000 GMT 29 Apr 88*

["Vietnam Today" feature]

[Text] Thirteen years ago, amid the great joy of the entire Vietnamese nation on the total liberation of South Vietnam, many people thought about the bright prospects of a united national economy including the tapping of the latent potentiality of the Mekong Delta, the largest rice-producing area of Vietnam. In today's edition of Vietnam Today, we will center out topic on the Mekong Delta.

The image of Cuu Long Delta, known in the world as the Mekong Delta, a fertile and vast area endowed with favorable natural conditions, has been deeply engraved in many people's mind. This thought has made them overly optimistic. In the past 14 years, heavy consequences left by the war, stagnation in production caused by state subsidies, and inappropriate policies in agriculture, the faulty transformation of production relations in rural areas, and other problems have served as good lessons for illusive minds. Thanks to their self-adjustment to life, people now begin to discuss the development and the role of the Cuu Long Delta in a more realistic and scientific manner.

The Cuu Long Delta covers one-eighth of the total area of Vietnam. It is three times larger than the Red River Delta in the north. As a matter of fact, the land in the Cuu Long Delta is more fertile, endowed with much favorable conditions than any other deltas in Vietnam. Nevertheless, saline soil there has caused difficulties to the effort to grow several food crops a year. Thousands of square kilometers of land have been left fallow as in the Plains of Reeds due to the absence of an irrigation network, an indispensable thing in farming. All these have helped answer the question why rice output has not increased in the Cuu Long Delta in the past few years.

Proceeding from this fact, nine provinces in the Cuu Long Delta, together with state offices, particularly science institutes, have recently completed the project for the development of the Cuu Long Delta until the year 1990 and from 1990 to 2000. This is a scientific project of high economic and social value. It is being undertaken step by step, with the immediate step for reclaiming



about 150,000 hectares of fallow land in the Plains of Reeds. According to this project, irrigation work, seedling and transport and communications will receive special attention. The Rice Research Institute in the Cuu Long Delta, a scientific center built with assistance from India, has selected a number of rice varieties suitable to soil conditions there. Besides the main produce, rice, many zones have been marked off for growing other farm products such as coconut trees in Ben Tre, Long An, and Tien Giang Provinces, and sugarcane in An Giang and Hau Giang provinces, etc.

With the new system of management, garden economy of farmers has received due attention as many products for home consumption and exports have been turned out by this economic sector.

Besides the conditions favored by nature, the Mekong River Delta still lacks two factors for development: labor force and input. To tackle the problem of labor shortage, the state has been motivating farmers from the other parts of the country, particularly the north, to settle down in new economic zones in the south. With regard to input, in addition to providing money and agricultural materials for these localities, the state is calling for international cooperation in tapping agricultural potentials of this delta. Many projects for development and exploration of this land have captured attention, not only of foreign investors but also of a number of Vietnamese residents living in Western Europe or North America. As recently as early April this year, the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam issued the resolution on renovation in managing agricultural economy. The resolution has assessed the Mekong River Delta as one of the two major food producers of the whole country. This is a reason for this potentially rich land to contribute a worthy share to economic development in Vietnam.

**Crop, Pest, Disease Situation Reported**  
*BK3004105488 Hanoi Domestic Service*  
*in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 27 Apr 88*

[Summary] At present, thanks to sunny weather, rice is developing rapidly. However, insects and diseases are likely to develop, especially on the rice plantings in the north. "Rice blast, which is developing vigorously, has caused harm to more than 80,000 hectares of rice in various northern localities."

In many localities—such as Nghe Tinh, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Haiphong, and Bac Thai—some rice areas have been affected by blight, and young leaf folders of the second litter have caused harm to the early and main rice crops with an average density of one to three insects per square meter. In certain localities, the density is higher, from 8 to 30 insects per square meters. "In Ha Nam Ninh province, leaf folders have ravaged more than 7,000 hectares of rice while paddy bugs have rapidly spread over the early rice plantings which are in the blooming stage."

Also in the northern provinces, stem borers are ravaging the early rice plantings, the extent of damage caused by root suffocation disease has reduced gradually, and rice gall flies are causing limited harm.

"In the southern localities, leaf folders are causing harm to more than 10,000 hectares of winter-spring rice in Tien Giang and Tay Ninh, with an average density of one to three insects per square meters. In some localities the density is higher, from 5 to 15 insects per square meters.

"Leaf folders have also caused limited harm to rice in the central coastal provinces."

**Ho Chi Minh City Urged To Clear Complaints**  
*BK0305083088 Hanoi Domestic Service*  
*in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 29 Apr 88*

[Text] From 19 to 27 April, a Council of State inspection team led by Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly and vice chairman of the Council of State, inspected the settlement of citizens' complaints and denunciations in Ho Chi Minh City.

Since 1987, faced with the requirement for renovation in the spirit of the Sixth Party Congress revolution and the increasing volume of letters of complaints and denunciations, the city people's committee issued Directive No 24-TTUB establishing the specific responsibility and authority of the various echelons and sectors and defining the cooperative relations between state organs and mass societies in receiving, studying, and settling citizens' complaints and denunciations. Subsequently, it set up councils for settlement of complaints and denunciations at the municipal and precinct or district levels, developed the role of people's councillors at various levels, and improved meetings with the public.

Some progress has been made in receiving, studying, and dealing with citizens' petitions and letters. A number of long-unresolved cases have been given attention, and some of them have been settled once and for all. Also, quality and efficiency have been improved in the course of settlement.

However, there remain some shortcomings and weaknesses in this work. Regular attention has not been paid to carrying out public education of law and developing the sense of adherence to the law among cadres and the people, as well as to enhancing the knowledge of law and the capacity for state management by law of key cadres of the various sectors and echelons, especially leading cadres at the grass-roots and cadres in charge of studying complaints and denunciations.

The inspection team fully agreed with the city on the latter's petition in which the central government is asked to adopt specific supplementary policies serving as a basis for the settlement of a heavy backlog of citizens' letters of complaints and denunciations.

Based on actual findings, the inspection team advised the city to further strengthen the leadership of party committee echelons at various levels over meetings with the public and the settlement of citizens' complaints and denunciations; improve party and state discipline; put an end to lower echelons' refusal to carry out instructions by higher echelons; review experience to draw up regulations for studying and settling complaints and denunciations and broadly disseminate them among the people; and reinforce the supervisory capacity of the city's people committee in guiding the various echelons and sectors to clear the backlog of people's petitions and letters during the second quarter of 1988.

#### Briefs

##### Cuban-Funded Sugar Mill Construction

The construction of a Cuban-funded sugar mill started on 30 April in Tay Ninh Province, northwest of Ho Chi Minh City. This is made in furtherance of an agreement signed between the Vietnamese and Cuban sugar industries. When completed in 1990 the factory can process 500 tons of sugar cane a day, which will be supplied by the Tay Bien state farm with 1,200 hectares and surrounding villages with hundreds of hectares under sugar cane. [Text] [BK0305082488 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 3 May 88]

##### Joint Shrimp Venture With Canada

Hanoi VNA April 28—The southern Province of Kien Giang and the Laser Express Company of Vietnamese Residents in Canada have entered a joint venture for developing shrimp-rearing in the province. The main object of the venture is to increase shrimp yield from the present 100 kilos per hectare to 300 kilos. The joint company, named Kigican, is building a 30-ha shrimp farm in An Bien District, and restoring fishmeal factories to produce shrimp feeds. It plans to invest two million dollars in expanding the district's shrimp rearing area to 2,500 hectares. [Text] [BK2804075388 Hanoi VNA English 0707 GMT 28 Apr 88]

##### Soviet Bloc Contracts for Garments

Tailoring Enterprise No 10 of the Ministry of Light Industry has signed contracts with the Soviet Union, the GDR, and Hungary for the production of three million shirts and cotton sweaters of high quality. This figure shows an increase of more than 400,000 items over last year. As of early April, the enterprise had delivered the first batch of more than 720,000 to its customers in these countries. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Apr 88]

##### Hanoi Marine Symposium

Hanoi, VNA April 29—A symposium on marine meteorology and hydrology was closed in Hanoi today on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Marine Meteorology and Hydrology Centre. The symposium heard 21 papers dealing with various aspects of marine meteorology and hydrology in service of national defence and development, particularly in oil and gas exploration, marine transport, weather forecast, etc. The centre now has 14 stations of which nine are located on Vietnam's off-shore islands. The centre has completed the first volume of a book titled "Meteorology and Hydrology in Vietnam's Sea." [Text] [BK3004040688 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 29 Apr 88]

##### Grain Received at Haiphong

As of 20 April, Haiphong Port had received 131,500 metric tons of grain, including more than 75,800 metric tons from the southern provinces, to promptly support the people's livelihood and help stabilize the prices of rice on the market. Grain Corporation No 1 has delivered this volume of grain to its customers right at the port. Over the recent past, along with distributing rice in accordance with plans, the corporation has supplied grain to various major industrial enterprises and Army units in the northern border provinces. [Summary] [BK30041431 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Apr 88]



## Australia

**Activist Seeks Libyan Help for Aboriginal Cause**  
BK9103064000 Melbourne Overseas Service  
in English 0340 GMT 1 May 88

[Text] Aboriginal activist Michael Mansell says he will lead a delegation of 14 to Libya next month to ask the country's leader, Colonel al-Qaddafi, to cease trade with Australia. Mr Mansell says aboriginal people need to expose what he terms the oppression of Australia's aboriginals to Libya and other countries and seek trade sanctions against Canberra until some justice is forthcoming.

The activist leader said in Sydney that he expected the Libyans to use their influence in bringing the plight of Australia's aboriginals to the attention of other Arab countries and the nations of Africa.

## New Caledonia

### Hostage Situation, Violence Continues

**French Reinforcements Arrive**  
LD292147 Paris Domestic Service in French  
2000 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] The reinforcements that were planned have arrived in New Caledonia: 150 gendarmes and 350 marine light infantrymen of the Rapid Action Force.

**French Navy Provides Cover Fire**  
BK3004113488 Hong Kong AFP in English  
1119 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] Noumea, April 30 (AFP)—A French Navy Patrol boat opened fire Saturday on a Maltesian separatist camp in New Caledonia, an official source here said.

The shelling, the first by a Navy vessel since an outbreak of violence in the French South Pacific territory eight days ago, took place at Porohe, on the east of La Grande Terre, New Caledonia's main island, the source here said.

No casualties were reported.

A patrol of 25 mobile gendarmes were shot at as they disembarked from the patrol boat, La Mousonne, which then provided covering fire as they advanced on the Maltesian separatist camp, the source said.

Some 30 armed men fled the camp, the source added.

**FLNKS Appeals for UN Intervention**  
BK9103063400 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0843 GMT 1 May 88

[By David Davies]

[Text] Noumea, May 1 (AFP)—The Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) Sunday appealed to the United Nations to intervene in New Caledonia, where it said France was waging a colonial war.

Twenty-three French hostages being held in a cave by armed Kanaks (Melanesians) were "prisoners of war," as were Kanak militants held in a French detention camp near Noumea, the FLNKS said in a communique.

The FLNKS Political Bureau called on the United Nations to demand from France information and explanations concerning the "war" it was waging in Kanaky (New Caledonia) and to send an investigative team here.

The communique accused Minister for Overseas Territories Bernard Pons and High Commissioner Clement Bouhin of breaking French law by virtually handing power to General Jacques Vidal, French Army commander in the Pacific, without a state of emergency decree or legislation.

The FLNKS rejected the description of pro-independence militants as "terrorists" but accepted the term "rebels" now being used by the French Government.

It also rejected French judicial decisions concerning its "freedom fighters," who it said should be released immediately "on the conclusion of this war."

The communique accused France of using almost every kind of weapon, except nuclear arms, "to break the resistance of the Kanak people."

The French had used Puma armoured helicopters to bombard the civilian population and maritime weapons, including bursts of fire from automatic cannon, the communique said.

The French Armed Forces intervened for the first time Saturday when a naval patrol boat opened fire on about 40 armed Kanak separatists.

Four gendarmes were wounded by shots fired near the troubled sea coast township of Ouahe, officials said Sunday.

The wounded men were evacuated to Noumea by helicopter. Three were kept in hospital and the fourth was treated and discharged.

The FLNKS Political Bureau also renewed its demand for the resignation of a minister by the French president and prime minister, saying only this could lead to "an

examination of the conditions and modalities of an eventual reciprocal ceasefire as well as the eventual release or exchange of prisoners."

The Kanak Socialist Liberation Party (LKS), a small separatist party, Sunday called on Mr Pons to resign and leave New Caledonia.

"His presence has become an obstacle to the pursuit of peace. Resigning is the best thing he could do today for the Kanak people and for the various communities of the territory," the LKS said in a communique.

An official spokesman confirmed at a press conference that Mr Pons, now on a mission to Noumea, had asked the Most Reverend Michel Calvet, archbishop of Noumea, to mediate between the two sides.

Archbishop Calvet told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he had agreed to mediate to free the 23 hostages held by armed separatists on Ouvéa Island when he met with Mr Pons Saturday.

"Political negotiations are outside my competence but I told the minister I was at his disposal if something can be done to save the lives of these people who are in danger," Archbishop Calvet said.

"For the time being, however, I can't see what can be done," he added.

Four French gendarmes have been killed and 13 wounded by armed Kanak separatists since violence erupted in New Caledonia nine days ago.

A French soldier was killed and another injured Sunday in a road accident near Koumac on the north coast of La Grande Terre, the principal island of New Caledonia, an Army source said.

#### Kanak Communiqués Released

[Quotation marks as received]  
BK0105091088 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0853 GMT 1 May 88

[Text] Noumea, May 1 (AFP)—A communiqué released by the Political Bureau of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) Saturday said:

"After nine days of active engagement by the FLNKS against the (recently enacted) statute (of Minister for Overseas Territories Bernard) Pons, the Political Bureau of the FLNKS notes that the situation has evolved in favour of the Kanak people.

"The Minister Pons and the governor of the colony (High Commissioner Clement Bouhain) described our active militants as terrorist (but) we reject this word. The (French authorities) now use the term rebel, which we do not refuse. The spokesman of the colonial power used

the expression 'police operations' to designate the actions of the Armed Forces. He now recognises in the presence of the international press that the action undertaken by the (colonial) power 'begins to look like a war.' Our Political Bureau had already denounced the colonial war undertaken against the Kanak people by the (prime Minister Jacques) Chirac government.

"Everybody has been able to observe that the colonial Army has practically utilised every kind of weapon, except nuclear arms, in an attempt to break the resistance organised by the Kanak people:

- " —Land weapons, including armour,
- " —Air weapons, including armoured Puma helicopters for the bombardment of the civilian population,
- " —Maritime weapons, including the firing of bursts from automatic cannon.

The FLNKS communiqué continued:

"We do not believe that, on the threshold of the 21st century, France, a modern country of 55 million inhabitants, does itself honour by or can pride itself on an attempt to crush by arms a small people of 70,000 souls, practically deprived of arms.

"Even if France succeeded—and we do not think this will happen—in provisionally reducing Kanak resistance by armed force, it is already clear to all that the attempt to install the despoiling Pons statute has met with a setback.

"We will continue to reject—as we reject the description of terrorist that has been given to us—the word hostages concerning the (Island of) Ouvéa detainees. The recognition by France of the fact that it is waging a colonial war in Kanaky permits us at last to declare that the Ouvéa detainees are prisoners of war, just like our militants detained in the east camp (near Noumea). All the so-called 'judicial decisions' concerning these latter are therefore null and void and the liberation of all our freedom fighters must be immediate on the conclusion of this war.

The FLNKS communiqué concluded:

"The Political Bureau of the FLNKS renews its demand for the designation of a mediator by the president and the prime minister for we believe that, in the present situation, only the intervention of a mediator could permit, after preliminary talks, the examination of the conditions and modalities of an eventual reciprocal ceasefire as well as the eventual liberation or eventual exchange of prisoners.

"Considering that, by the words of the (official) spokesman, France recognises having undertaken a colonial war in Kanaky.



"Considering the notorious acts of war committed against the Kanak people by the French Army.

"Taking note that the absence or the eclipse of the Minister Pons and of the Governor Bouhin in fact deliver full powers to General (Jacques) Vidal, supreme commander of French armies in the Pacific. That this handing over of special powers to the Army is in violation of French republican laws without the decreeing of a state of emergency, without having legislated by parliament or by ordinance.

"The Political Bureau of the FLNKS decides to demand the intervention of the United Nations organisation in the following fashion:

"—On the one hand, that the (Decolonisation) Committee of 24 insists on France furnishing information and explanations on the subject of this war that it is waging in Kanaky,

"—On the other hand, the sending to Kanaky of a mission of inquiry in order that the United Nations Organisation can, with full knowledge, take all the necessary measures.

"The Political Bureau of the FLNKS declares that the struggle continues and, in homage to Eloi Machoro (a Kanak militant killed by French security forces), affirms that 'the fight must not cease for lack of leaders or fighters.'"

**FLNKS Reject Archbishop as Mediator**  
*BK0205083688 Hong Kong AFP in English 0824 GMT 2 May 88*

[Text] Noumea, April 2 (AFP)—Melanesian separatists Monday rejected an attempt by a Roman Catholic archbishop to mediate for the release of 23 French hostages they are holding.

"As long as there are no political openings at the level of the colonial power, we call on the militants to maintain their mobilization," the Policy Bureau of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), the dominant Kanak (Melanesian) separatist group, said in a communique.

At a press conference, several Policy Bureau members said a mediator named by the French authorities was needed to discuss "with a precise timetable the attainment of Kanak independence and socialism," not the hostages being held on the island of Ouvea.

An offer by three anti-independence MP's to take the place of the hostages is "at once grotesque, ridiculous and indecent because they knew in advance FLNKS would refuse," said Policy Bureau Member Hualaine Uregai.

The mediation effort undertaken by Archbishop of Noumea Michel Calvet "does nothing but reinforces the determination of the militants," Mr Uregai said.

"Monsignor Calvet has never commented on the killings at Hienghene," he said, referring to the deaths of 10 Kanak militants there in December, 1984.

Mgr Calvet did not take a position on the subsequent "miscarriage of justice," he added, referring to the acquittal in October of the accused killers of the Kanaks.

"We want someone who represents the colonial power," he said.

Mgr Calvet arrived at Ouvea Sunday at the request of Minister for Overseas Territories Bernard Pons.

The three MP's Monday indicated they would wait for a response from the militants before going to the island.

**Bomb Explodes, No Injuries**  
*BK0505054988 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 3 May 88*

[Text] There has been a bomb attack in the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia against a member of the Kanak independence movement. A bomb exploded in a car belonging to Mr (Jean Pierre) Detouques, an official with the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, the FLNKS.

No one was injured in the explosion outside his home in Noumea. A caller to the government radio station said the attack had been carried out by a previously unheard of group calling itself CNCI (expansion unknown). A Radio Australia correspondent, Graeme Dobell, says the bombing is in line with warnings from right-wing leaders that the French settlers in New Caledonia must be prepared to meet violence with violence.

The settlers say they have no choice but to arm themselves against Kanak activists. The FLNKS has accused French security forces of using arrests and torture to maintain order and has warned France that the territory is sliding into a state of civil war.

A separatist group is continuing to hold 23 hostages on the outer island of Ouvea having rejected an offer by the three representatives of the French Parliament to replace them.

## New Zealand

**Foreign Minister Accuses France of Repression**  
*BK3004100488 Hong AFP in English 0208 GMT*  
30 Apr 88

[Text] Wellington, April 30 (AFP)—New Zealand Saturday accused France of repression in New Caledonia and warned that Melanesian extremists would take things into their own hands if the situation did not improve.

Foreign Minister Russell Marshall, in a radio interview, said he believed "the prospects (of settling the New Caledonian issue) on (French Prime Minister Jacques) Chirac's performance of the past couple of years are pretty scary."

"If you are repressive, then you will end up with a bloody, messy and bitter dispute which may well end up not only with bloodshed, but with people being asked and required to leave" the South Pacific territory, he said.

"Nobody would want that. I am sure there is a moderate Kanak (native Melanesian) leadership and Kanak majority which does not want that... They want peaceful co-operation," he added.

Mr. Marshall warned that if France's policies did not change, "then clearly the more militant people will take things into their own hands" as the hostage-taking on the island of Ouvéa had shown over the past week.

He said the moderate Melanesian separatists were in the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), the top pro-independence group.

French Minister for Overseas Territories Bernard Pons said in Noumea Thursday the FLNKS should be dissolved after the latest violence sparked by the group's boycott of regional and French presidential elections held Sunday.

Kanaks were still holding 23 French hostages on Ouvéa Saturday a week after killing four gendarmes in an attack on a police station in the island.

Mr. Marshall said the past week's events had been "as New Zealand and Australia have been predicting for some time: hostile, violent and leading to bloodshed."

"We hope that even under Chirac that won't continue," he said, claiming that Mr. Chirac's right-wing government had been "too colonialist, to my mind (displaying) almost a 19th century line towards New Caledonia."

However, he added that it had been evident during his recent talks with French Foreign Ministry officials in Paris that attitudes were changing.

"One senses for the first time that the French Foreign Ministry, the Quai d'Orsay, (has) a feeling of tiredness and weariness about the whole thing, since in spite of their macho talk they have not done particularly well" on New Caledonia, Mr. Marshall said.

"Perhaps with the presidential election out of the road we might be able to talk to them realistically, but there is a real defensiveness," he added.

Early this week Prime Minister David Lange, in London for trade talks, said New Zealand had greater faith in socialist French President Francois Mitterrand resolving the New Caledonia issue, than in presidential hopeful Mr. Chirac.

Mr. Marshall said: "I can't believe the French people will want to carry on again being involved in a conflict which never ends, which costs a great deal of money and French lives and about which there is growing world opposition."

"This is not the first time that France has been involved in such a problem—Algeria was perhaps the most spectacular situation," he said.

"If there is to be significant Melanesian participation in the future government of New Caledonia, then it is not unfair to suggest people who have had a relatively good lifestyle, where white people have had a relative advantage, the lifestyle may not be quite the same," Mr. Marshall said. (sentence as received)



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